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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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A.I.C.C. TO DECIDE FEDERATION ISSUE

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

No Deadlock Yet: But If It Comes Govt. Will Be To Blame

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 29.

Regarding the report from Calcutta that the Indian unofficial advisers to the Indo-British trade negotiations have failed to realise the startling change that has come over the situation of the Indian cultivator since they arrived here, enquiries made here show that the advisers have not overlooked this point of view. I understand that the advisers have kept this point in view before them from the very start of the negotiations.

It is premature for anyone to say yet that a deadlock has been reached. But should such an apprehension turn out to be correct I am in a position to say that our advisers expect to be able to convince the public and the Government of India that the responsibility for such a result will not have been theirs. The advisers doing their best to put before His Majesty's Government a reasonable arrangement if the latter is disposed to look at the question for the economic and commercial point of view of both countries.

INDIAN ADVISERS START FOR HOME

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai have arrived to sail for India aboard s.s. 'Conte Rosso" from Venice on October 7.

Mr. D. M. Meek, the Indian Trade Commissioner, informed "Reuter" that negotiations are proceeding normally.—Reuter.

S. I. Humanitarians Support Boycott Of Japanese Goods

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The Secretary, South Indian Humanitarian League, Madras wires:—

The South Indian Humanitarian League strongly supports the boycott of Japan goods by way of protest against its inhuman and diabolical destruction of human life in China.

STOP PRESS

CABLE RATES REDUCTION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to reduce cable rates from fourteen annas a word to thirteen annas a word. The decision is the result of the deliberations of the International Conference at Cairo last summer.—A. P.

BRITAIN TO SPEAK OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Cabinet approved the text of the Anglo-French Note regarding the withdrawal of volunteers in Spain to be sent to Italy at the end of the week.

It is understood that the Note will be an outspoken document and it is believed, it will emphasise the grave danger of the Spanish war becoming international in scope if active intervention is allowed to continue.

It will reiterate the necessity of the powers who have signed the Non-Intervention Agreement to adhere strictly to its letter and spirit.—Reuter.

10 MORE EXECUTED.

MOSCOW, Sept. 29.

Further death sentences announced, include ten terrorists sentenced by the Military Tribunal at Leningrad and they were executed for alleged sabotage "on instructions from Gestapo."—Reuter.

Frontier War On Class Privileges

MOVE FOR RESTORATION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Four Bills For Repeal Of Obnoxious Laws

ABBOTTABAD, September 29.

In the Frontier Assembly four non-official bills were introduced and were referred to Select Committees, namely:—

(1) Mr. Peer Bakhshah's Muslim Waqf Bill,

(2) Mr. Nishtar's The Punjab Municipal and District Boards Bill.

(3) The Frontier Province Amendment Bill, absolving nominated element and

(4) the Frontier Province Repealing and Amendment Bill, firstly amending Section 144 to provide that nothing shall empower any authority to issue an order prohibiting processions and restraining the movements of individuals.

secondly repealing Section 124-A and Section 108 Cr. P. C. and also repealing the Indian Press Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and certain Sections of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Regarding this Bill the Advocate-General explained that the Provincial Legislature did not have the power to make an enactment repugnant to the existing Indian Law in the matter of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure. The India Act contemplated a uniform policy and if the Governor-General ultimately withheld his assent the Act passed would be void.

The sponsor of the Bills said that he was prepared to take the risk.

During the discussion the Premier's remarks and attitude evoked vigorous protest from the Opposition whereupon the Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, expressed "apologies for his rude delivery". He assured the Opposition that Government would always stand by them if there was discriminatory treatment, but they must abolish the idea of being treated as a privileged class.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL MEETS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

The United Provinces Legislative Council commenced its session this afternoon under the presidentship of Sir Sitaram and devoted the day to non-official business.

The House referred to the Select Committees the Bills to amend the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act of 1934 and the U. P. Encumbered Estates Act of 1934.—A.P.

ENCROACHMENT ON ASSEMBLY'S RIGHTS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

The United Provinces Legislative Assembly unanimously rejected the amendment made in the U. P. Legislature (Officers Salaries) Bill by the Legislative Council to the effect that the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly should be paid Rs. 1,000 not Rs. 2,000, a year. Both the Congress and the Opposition felt that it was encroachment on the rights of the House. The members, however, meant no disrespect to the Council and had allowed a higher salary to the Deputy Speaker compared with the Deputy President in consideration of his great duties.

The Assembly passed a Bill to amend the U. P. Agriculturists Relief Act of 1934 in three parts by 100 votes to 34, 108 to 34 and 108 to 35. The Amendment which was moved by Mr. Obaidur Rahman Khan, was rejected.

The U. P. Stay of Proceedings (Revenue Courts) Amendment Bill of 1937 was passed, while a motion for the circulation of the U. P. Court of Wards Amendment Bill of 1937 was also accepted.—A.P.

PANT OPENS SUGAR-CANE CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

An Inter-Provincial Sugarcane Conference in which the U. P. and Bihar and Indian Growers and Manufacturers were represented was held this afternoon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, opened the Conference.—A.P.

ABOLISH CUMULATIVE VOTING

Resolution Passed In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

In the Madras Assembly to-day, the resolution moved by Rao Bahadur M C Rajah, recommending to Government to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for India to do away with the cumulative system of voting in general constituencies of the Madras Assembly, including the seats reserved for scheduled castes and to substitute the distributive system of voting instead, was unanimously adopted.

A number of Harijan members spoke supporting the resolution.—United Press.

BENGAL GOVT. AND CALCUTTA CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day finished all the clauses of the Tenancy Bill, the final reading of which will come up to-morrow, when the Assembly is expected to be prorogued.

"There appears to be a demand and desire for a complete overhauling of the administration of the Calcutta Corporation. The whole question is under the consideration of the Government," declared the Minister for Local Self-Government, replying to supplementary questions by some Muslim members, who drew his attention to the Corporation's decision to give preference to qualified released detenus in the matter of employment as far as possible.—A.P.

FUHRER'S HINT TO 'IL DUCE'

Tells Mussolini Germany Won't Be Involved In Mediterranean

BERLIN, Sept. 29.

Although another conversation between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini is expected to-day, the political part of the visit is virtually ended.

It is understood that both will aim at conciliation with Britain, but the Italian prestige is staked on the victory of General Franco, and Signor Mussolini is uneasy at the possible complications with Britain in that connection.

It is believed that Herr Hitler is not prepared to commit Germany to further support Italy in Spain. It is also understood that Herr Hitler has made it clear that he does not wish to be further involved in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

ANTI-PIRACY PATROL

Agreed Suggestions

PARIS, Sept. 29.

British, French and Italian naval experts have agreed to the suggestion to be submitted to their respective Governments with regard to anti-piracy patrol.—Reuter's Special.

PATROL AREAS DISTRIBUTED

PARIS, Sept. 29.

The areas allotted to the British, French and Italian Navies respectively are in accordance with their particular interests.

Italy will patrol the Tyrrhenian and the Sardinian waters, but their sector will not touch the line from Marseilles to Algiers, which is left to France.

It is understood that in the eastern Mediterranean, the three Navies will co-operate closely, since all are interested in the freedom of the Suez Canal.

Italy wants the Tripoli coast, Britain the Aegean and France the Syrian coasts.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI LEAVES BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 29.

Signor Mussolini left at 3-50 p.m. Herr Hitler, German Cabinet members and high officials and a large crowd bade farewell to him at the station. Herr Hess, Hitler's Deputy, is accompanying the Duce as far as the Frontier. The two Dictators previously had another hour of exchange of political views, after viewing big military parade.—Reuter.

International Rubber Regulation

LONDON, Sept. 29.

It is learned that the next meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee has been provisionally fixed for November 30, but it is always possible that the meeting may be held in October.—Reuter.

SURAT'S WELCOME TO JAWAHAR

District Local Board Decides To Present Address

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT, Sept. 29.

The Surat District Local Board has resolved to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he arrives here and has sanctioned Rs. 500 for necessary expenses and a Committee has been appointed to do the needful. The Board also resolved to observe seven days' holidays during the sittings of the next Congress to be held at Haripura. The District School Board has resolved to observe two days' holidays for the same.

Gandhi Jayanti will be celebrated from next year among Local Board Urdu Schools.

Problems Before Calcutta Meeting

ALLAHABAD, September 29.

Health permitting Mahatma Gandhi is expected to attend the ensuing meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. at Calcutta.

India And Federation

The agenda of the meetings will, it is understood, include consideration of the proposal of His Majesty's Government to inaugurate Federation in India. Members of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. are anxious to arrive at a decision in the light of the Congress resolution on the same.

India And The World

It is further understood that the international situation, especially the Sino-Japanese war and other alliances made in Europe which involve India one way or the other, will also be discussed. The meetings will make a comprehensive survey of the situation and express their verdict on the same on behalf of the people of India.

The work of the Congress Ministries is also expected to be discussed.—United Press.

Prepared To Mediate: But Not To Boycott!

Br. CABINET DISCUSSES FAR EAST CONFLICT

LONDON, September 29.

It is understood that the Far East and the Mediterranean were the principal topics at the three and a half hour meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The whole situation in the Far East was carefully examined and the ministers deplored the events there.

It is not considered that the proposal to boycott Japanese goods will meet with any approval in Government circles, but it is learned that Britain, if necessary, will be prepared to act as a mediator in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

It is learned that the Ministers take the view that a settlement of outstanding Anglo-Italian question should include Italian agreement, and co-operation in regard to the Spanish conflict.—Reuter.

SUDDEN CLASH AT DEAD OF NIGHT

Shanghai-Hongkong Bank Windows Shattered

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.

Warfare was resumed with startling suddenness when the stillness of the night was shattered by a terrific explosion believed to have been caused by a torpedo aimed at the "Izumo."

This was a signal for an intensive battle between Chinese artillery in Pootung and Japanese warships. Thunderous detonations shattered the glass windows of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank and other buildings, and daring machine-gunners poured a fusillade on Japanese warships.

The fight died down after an hour and a half.—Reuter.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE ALONG 22 MILES FRONT

SHANGHAI, Sept 29.

The Japanese launched a general offensive along the 22 Miles Front from Chapei on the border of the International Settlement to Liuho, supported by heavy artillery, aeroplanes and tanks.

The Japanese appear to be determined to capture the north station and claim some advance.

The Chinese declare not to have yielded them ground, and state that losses on both sides are severe.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SLAUGHTER SIMPLE FISHERMEN

HONGKONG, Sept. 29.

A further Japanese attack of Junks was related by British and German passengers of the British steamer "Kaying" on arrival here. They state that the steamer rescued two more survivors from the fleet of Junks reported to be sunk by a Japanese submarine, who had been afloat on a raft for six days.

"Shortly afterwards a Japanese destroyer stopped us and after examination pulled away. The destroyer then steamer towards two large Junks and opened fire almost at point-blank. We were forced to witness the slaughter of simple fishermen for we were completely helpless and had to proceed to Hongkong without interfering."—Reuter's Special.

R. A. F. 'PLANE CRASH AGAIN

Petrol Tanks Explodes: Airmen Killed & Ten Workmen Injured

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Two R. A. F. airmen were killed and a number of workmen injured when an aeroplane crashed near an aerodrome in Cheshire. The 'plane was attempting to land, but nosedived and overturned. Workmen from a neighbouring housing estate rushed to help the fliers when the 'plane's petrol tank burst into flames and exploded. Ten workmen were taken to hospital, three seriously burned.—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM MINISTER RESIGNS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

The Hon. Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, Minister for Communications, has resigned his seat in the Assembly from the Garhwal Bijnor Districts Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

His Excellency the Governor has fixed November 1st for the bye-election. He, however, continues to be a Minister in the U. P. Cabinet.

It will be recalled that Mr. Hafiz was elected on a Muslim League ticket and later joined the Congress Party. He recently declared in the Assembly that he would resign the seat by the end of September and seek re-election.—A.P.

Lord Peel Dead

Author Of Palestine Partition Scheme

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Death has occurred of Lord Peel.—Reuter.

(The death of Viscount Peel at the ripe old age of 70 years removes from the galaxy of British Imperialist politicians, on whom has long served Imperialism. Born in 1867 and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, he was called to the Bar in 1893. Besides being the leader of the Municipal Reform Party, (1908-10), by which name the Conservative Party worked in the field of Local Self-Government, Lord Peel held several offices under the Crown. He has been a member of the British Cabinet for several years. He was twice Secretary of State for India and was Associated with the Round Table Conference on Indian Reforms and with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. His latest contribution to British Imperialism which he has served with utmost devotion, is the novel scheme he adumbrated as Chairman of the Palestine Commission, to partition the land of the Arabs, thus seeking to make the betrayal of solemn pledges given to Arabs complete.)

MR. NARIMAN AT DHARWAR

President Of Arts College Gathering

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Sept. 29.

Mr. K. F. Nariman is visiting Dharwar first and then presides over the Karnatak Arts College annual function. On the same day, the Dharwar Municipality will present him a welcome address.

The next day he will go to Gadag village. In the afternoon he will inaugurate the Students' Union. In the evening he will address a public meeting. He will open the khadi market also.

Pressing invitations from Hubli and Halyal have been received and Mr. Nariman is expected to find a day more for them. Mr. Dodmetti, M.L.A. is in charge of all arrangements.

BONNET CONSULTS EXPERTS

French Financial Situation

PARIS, Sept. 29.

The Finance Minister, M. Bonnett, had a long talk this morning with a number of financial experts.

It is believed that the conference was devoted to the examination of any means of securing more healthy conditions on the Exchange Market. The greatest secrecy is observed, but an assurance was given by a member of M. Bonnet's entourage that there would be no question of instituting an Exchange Control.—Reuter.

BOMBAY FLIERS REACH BASRAH

BASRAH, Sept. 29.

The machines of the Bombay Flying Club arrived at 07|45 G.M.T. on schedule. All are well and they are proceeding to Bushire at 10|00 G.M.T.—Reuter's Special.

WOMEN'S GOLF

ST. ENODOC, Sept. 29.

In the fourth round of the English Women's Golf Championship, there was a surprise when Miss Molly Gourlay was defeated by Lady Katherine Cairns 1|0, but Lady Cairns was eliminated in the fifth round by Miss Fyshe of Worcestershire 2|1. Miss Wanda Morgan reached the last four again, beat Miss Phyllis Wade 4|3.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a cultured girl for a Muslim, well placed in life. Please write Box No. 9135 "Bombay Chronicle."

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Educated unemployed, and others wishing to add to their incomes during spare time, and willing to be guided to Independent, Honest, Patriotic, and Wealth-Producing work, to obtain Pamphlet No. 1 against -|9|- M.O. from Rajendra Nath, Hope Cottage, Almora, U. P. (9056)

62. TO BE LET

To Let. Khar, near Rly. Station blocks, in Marrott Building. Rent Rs. 33 and Rs. 37. Shakuntla Terrace. Rent Rs. 45. Dagla Cottage Rent Rs. 37. Apply K. C. Marrott or Sind Punjab Restaurant, Marrott Building, Opposite Khar Rly. Station. (6918)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agent for the Nizam's Dominions for one of the first six leading Indian Life Insurance Companies doing a business of a crore and a half a year. Only persons capable of guaranteeing about 2 lakhs a year need apply to: Post Box No. 9082, "Bombay Chronicle".

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted literature, country of make, price, other particulars about 5 seater motor cars going about 30 miles per hour by occupier, Kama Cottage, Lonavla. (9136)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hundred Share Certificates Nos. 587283|92; 336563|67; 230075|94; 425526|50; 41115|39 and 571909|23 of the above Company standing in the name of N. N. Katrak and S. N. Katrak are lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within eight days, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the abovenamed.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. (6909)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Thirtieth September, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1937, and the report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. D. Romer, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. M. Khatau, who retires in accordance with Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September, 1937, to 8th October, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.
6772

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office on Saturday the 16th October, 1937, at 315-321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 3-0 p.m., to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1936.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Chhotalal Vissonji Jerajani and B. V. Jadhav who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To consent to Messrs Vissanji Sons and Co., Gopaljee Waljee and Sons, L. V. Govindji and Co., Hormusjee Ardeshir and Co., holding offices of profit under the company notwithstanding that a Member of the said firms may be a Director of the Company pursuant to Section 86 E of the Indian Companies Act.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th September to 20th October 1937 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, dated 27th September, 1937. (6923)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Dr. P. DHARGALKAR, Dental Surgeon has SHIFTED his Dental Rooms on the 4TH FLOOR in the SAME ALICE BUILDING and he is in Bombay. (9137)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the proposed Building on Plot No. 477 Dadar-Matunga Estate, for Mr. Lakhmichand Lamba.

Copies of Tender form, plans, and specification can be had at Rs. 9 per copy and Agreement etc., can be inspected in the office of the undersigned during office hours from the 30th September 1937.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p. m. (S. T.) on 11th October 1937.

PATKI, JADHAV & DADARKAR,
Architects.
66, Stock Exchange New Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(6931)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED ITEM RATE TENDERS in B-2 forms are invited for the work of "Modernizing the Poona-Bangalore Road—Cement concreting the sides of road-way from miles 6 to 8|2", estimated to cost Rs. 61 000 approximately.

2. Tender forms and other particulars with a copy of the detailed notice can be had during office hours at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3.
3. Earnest money of Rs. 610 should be paid into Treasury and Chalan attached to the tender.
4. Tender forms will be issued from 4th October, 1937, up to 9th October, 1937, and tenders received up to 3 p.m. on 18th October, 1937.

(G. D. DAFTARY),
Executive Engineer,
Poona Division.
Poona, 25th September, 1937.

(6912)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease in respect of Plot No. 119 situated at the Junction of Jamshedji Tata and Dinshaw Wacha Roads in Block II and measuring about 2,191 square yards. The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit equal to two years, full ground rent and should reach the Collector on or before 12th October, 1937, 12 Noon.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of Agreement for Lease and the Lease, together with plans and Building Rules can be obtained at the office of the Collector at annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 29th September, 1937.
(6927)

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT MELTER in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. The pay of the post is Rs. 120-10-250, with prospects of rising to the grade of Melter on the occurrence of a vacancy on the scale Rs. 220-10-350-15-500. The successful candidate will be on probation for 6 months in the first instance. He will be required to furnish a security deposit in cash, recognised bonds, or securities of Rs. 1,000|-, on appointment. The post is open to Indians of any religion who are over 20 and under 24 years of age on December 1st, 1937. Europeans and Anglo-Indians are not eligible for this vacancy. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials of character and education, will be received upto October 31st 1937, and should be addressed to the Mint Master, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. All applications must be in the candidate's own handwriting. Canvassing will result in disqualification, and personal interviews will not be granted, but candidates considered suitable will be asked to call on the Mint Master at their own expense.

Arrangements will be made for candidates to visit the Mint, prior to applying for the post, should they wish to ascertain the nature and scope of the work. Applications for such visits should also be addressed to the MINT MASTER. (6930)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI KAIKHUSRU NICHOLSON, GOOLBAI KAIKHUSHRU NICHOLSON and KAIKHUSHRU JEHANGIR DIVECHA Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Kaikhusru Sorabji Nicholson of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, (above West End Watch Company), Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of Government ground or land, situate at Trombay in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, formerly District Thana and now Bombay Suburban District registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District, under Survey No. 139 Non-Agricultural Survey No. 9, Entry No. 34 and Khata No. 29, containing by admeasurement 2,420 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by Government Land, on or towards the South by the property of Shavaksha Jiwanji Trombaywala, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Government land.

Dated, this 28th day of September, 1937

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(6924)

NEW EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30, and 10 p.m.

TORN BETWEEN TWO MEN ... ...

SHE LOVED AS ALL WOMEN DREAM OF LOVING, BUT AS FEW DARE!

MAX SCHACH presents
ELISABETH
BERGNER
in
Dreaming Lips
with
RAYMOND MASSEY · ROMNEY BRENT
Produced and directed by PAUL CZINNER
A Trafalgar Film (Cert. A)

Also Showing
WALT DISNEY'S
1936 ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
COLOUR CARTOON
"COUNTRY COUSIN"

And British Movietone news showing in details scenes of fighting in the
CHINA-JAPAN WAR
And the bombing of
SHANGHAI

NEXT SATURDAY
A THOUSAND LAUGHS . . .
A HUNDRED THRILLS
AND A TEAR OR TWO!
in
ERICH POMMER'S
"FAREWELL AGAIN"
with
LESLIE BANKS
FLORA ROBSON
SEBASTIAN SHAW
A London Films Production
Released thru' United Artists

Plaza Opens! 'Phone 20286

Work Of Municipal School Clinic

Dean's Plea For Physical Amelioration Of Students

At the request of Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath school Medical Officer, Mr. Kiledar M.L.A., Rao Bahadur Asavle, Messrs. Karanjia, I. K. Patel and Abdul Latiff Curtey and other members of the Corporation visited the Municipal School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital last Monday when Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean welcomed the distinguished visitors, Dr. Mehta took them round the various departments of the Clinic.

Every year 2,500 poor school children i.e. about 7,000 cases are treated in the Medical, Surgical, Aural, Ophthalmic, Dental and skin departments of the Municipal school Clinic. Daily two departments are at work from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. The school children found by school medical officer to be suffering from any disease are brought to the school clinic in Schools Committee's Buses just half an hour before 2 p.m. and are taken back to their respective schools before 4-30 p.m.

On examination at the Clinic the children who are required admission into the hospital for laboratory investigation treatment for operation are admitted to the respective wards with the consent of their parents, the children operated upon for enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are discharged from the hospital on the same day and taken in the Buses to the respective homes of the children suffering from Malnutrition and latent Tuberculosis are kept on Cod-liver oil. Free glasses are supplied to poor school children suffering from defective vision.

The Dean pointed to the above members of the Corporation that it was an unsound policy to provide for intellectual education and to leave untouched the physical defects and diseases which prevented children from taking full benefit of the education imparted to them.

The western countries have long ago realized the ultimate national importance of the children's health. Dr. Bhoosrath requested the members of the Corporation to extend the Clinic as a large number of poor ailing children remain untouched for want of adequate arrangement.

The school Clinic has been doing humanitarian service to the school child world since last six years and getting more and more popular on account of the Co-operation of teachers, parents and guardians of school children.

SPECIAL COURT FOR EXCISE CASES

Magistrate On Need When Prohibition Is Enforced

"We shall have to establish a separate court when prohibition comes into force, because we will have hundreds of such cases of illicit distillation, remarked Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when the Excise police put up Bapu Baho, who was arrested at 10-30 p.m. at Bori Bunder on Tuesday.

It was alleged that he was in possession of four gallons of illicit liquor which he had brought to Bombay from the village of Diva in Thana District.

It was further stated that when questioned the accused said that the flasks contained rose water.

He was enlarged on bail till October, 1.

PRAISED IN ENGLAND BUT OUTCAST IN INDIA

Fate Of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Founder Of Bramho Samaj

"Hundred and four years ago, this day, Raja Ram Mohan Roy passed away, amid tears shed by his English friends," said Mr. G. G. Shimoga, speaking on "The Life and Teaching of Ram Mohan Roy," in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, on Monday evening. "In his own country", Mr. Shimoga said, "he was treated like an outcast."

A great Frenchman had said that "to do great things, a man must live as if he had to die," and Ram Mohan Roy had suffered much for his convictions.

Comparing him to Martin Luther and John Colvin, Mr. Shimoga referred to the great qualities of the Raja as a freethinker, a religious and social reformer, and founder of the Bramho Samaj. He hoped that "the achievements of the Raja would live for ever."

PROHIBITION IN BARODA

Bombay Government Seeks State's Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 25.

It is understood from a reliable source that the Government of Bombay has written to the Baroda Government to co-operate in its policy of prohibition and has asked upto what extent and in what form the hand of co-operation would be extended it. It is further learnt that certain members of Baroda Prajamandal are contemplating a scheme to propagate the benefits of prohibition amongst the masses. It is understood that the Government of Baroda has sought opinions of the principal municipalities in the state for introduction of local option in their areas.

A scheme for having a new pipe line for Water Supply in city at a cost of about 9 lakhs rupees has been sanctioned and a special staff has been appointed for the purpose. At present the Executive Engineer at Nimeta. Mr. Gunpule has worked a good deal to regulate water supply in city. There are 5 filter beds now, but one more is required to avoid the present water-scarcity in city.

Defence Arguments In Defamation Case

The case in which the Editor of "Kom Sevak" is charged with defamation came up for further hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, at the Esplanade Court on Tuesday afternoon.

The Defence address by Mr. N. N. Saher was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

The case arose out of three articles published in "Kom Sevak" dealing with the complainant's alleged activities. Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer, Editor of the paper is charged with defaming her in his paper.

The Court hall was packed with interested people. Counsel dealt elaborately with the evidence before the Court.

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Huns'
PREMVEER
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MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-30.

Itch Germs Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble.

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Taijin	,,	23rd		8th	Nov.
Italy	,,	7th		....	
Celebes	,,	8th	Nov	23rd	Nov.
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The Story of the Great "Sati" whose name inspires respect and reverence in the hearts of countless Indian Women...

A Grand Picture that one sees hardly once in a decade.

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A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Bombay.

The Subscription List will open at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of October 1937 and will close on or before 2 P. M. on the 6th day of November 1937.

Application will be made in due course to the Bombay Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association, Bombay, for quotation for both classes of Sha

THE SARAF OIL MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913)

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000

divided into 2,000 6 per cent non-cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each, and 80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each. Issued Share Capital is Rs. 5,00,000/- divided into 1,000 6 per cent non-cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ... ... Rs. 1,00,000. and 40,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each ... ... Rs. 4,00,000.

Total ... Rs. 5,00,000.

Out of the aforesaid Issued Capital, 8,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10|- each and 200 Preference shares of Rs. 100|- each, have been agreed to be allotted to the Vendors in payment of the consideration for the sale of the business and hereditaments of the Vendors, in favour of the Company. The Directors, the Managing Agents and their friends have further agreed to subscribe 6,177 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10|- each and 149 Preference Shares of Rs. 100|- each.

Now offered for subscription at par 25,823 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10|- each, and 651 Preference Shares of Rs. 100|- each.
Shares are payable as follows:—

Rs. 5|- per Ordinary share on application.
Rs. 5|- per Ordinary share on allotment.
Rs. 50|- per Preference share on Application.
Rs. 50|- per Preference on allotment.

While allotting Shares, the Directors will be entitled to allot Preference shares in such proportion to the allotment of Ordinary shares as they may think fit.

The Preference shares carry the right to a fixed non-cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6% per cent. per annum on the capital for the time paid up or deemed to be paid up on each share and to rank in a winding up as regards capital only in priority to Ordinary shares, but without any further right to participate in the profits or assets.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

1. Mr. RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN of Messrs. Ramnarain Sons, Limited, Bankers and Merchants.
   Director, The Bank of India, Ltd.,
   " The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
   " The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., etc.,
   143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Chairman.
2. Sir MADHORAO DESHPANDE, K.B.E., Landlord & Banker., Chairman and Managing Director of the C. P. and Berar. Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., The Nagpur Glass Works Ltd., etc. (Nagpur) C. P.
3. RAJA BAHADUR NARAYANLAL BANSILAL, Landlord & Banker, Chairman of the Harinagar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., etc., 205/7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
4. Mr. NAGARMAL J. SARAF of Messrs. Kishandutt Gangabux, Merchants, 325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
5. Mr. HARIRAM B. HARLALKA of Messrs. Bhimraj Harlalka, Merchant, 232|234, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
6. Mr. SUBHAKARAN GANGABUX of Messrs. Kishandutt Gangabux, Merchant, 325 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
7. JUGALKISHORE DURGADUTT of Messrs. Durgadutt Nathmal, Merchant, Director, Shri Hanuman Sugar Mills Limited., Marwari Bazar, Bombay.

BANKERS:

The IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.,
The BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

BROKERS:

Messrs. JAMNADAS MORARJI and Sons.,
Share and Stock Brokers., Old Stock Exchange Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. RAMKUMAR KEJARIWAL and Co.,
Share and Stock Brokers, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

AUDITOR:

K. M. VARTAK, Esquire., Incorporated Accountant & Registered Accountant, 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay and KINGSWAY, Nagpur (C. P.)

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. MADHAVPRASAD AND COMPANY.,
Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. KISHANDUTT GANGABUX,
325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

The Company has been formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to take over the Saraf Oil Mills formerly owned by Messrs. Kissondutt Gangabux, Wardha. The partners of the firm are the Vendors of the Company.

The Company proposes to manufacture Oils from oil seeds and primarily to carry on the business of oil manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of oils oil-seeds and oil products and the cultivation of oilseeds and the business of buyers, sellers and dealers of oilseeds and any other oil product therefrom.

The Company also proposes to carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's properties or rights

The business of Saraf Oil Mills at Wardha Manufacturers of Oil which this Company has been formed to acquire and carry on was founded seven years ago by the present Vendors, and has continually grown until it has reached its present magnitude. The business is carried on upon extensive, well-built, and commodious free-hold premises situate at Wardha comprising nearly 4 acres of land, together with one spacious bungalow, a mill structure and several godowns, outhouses and sheds which have been specially constructed or adopted for the purposes of the said business. The remarkable development of the last five years have so largely increased the magnitude of the undertaking that the Vendors consider the time has arrived for converting the business into a Joint Stock Company.

Wardha town is only 49 Miles from Nagpur and is a well known junction and the central market for linseed oil. The population of Wardha District uses linseed oil for edible purposes.

The Saraf Oil Mill, Wardha, at present mainly crushes Linseed and has acquired reputation in the market for its oil. The above Mill is proposed to be taken over by the Company as a going concern.

The valuation report was prepared by Rao Sahib R. R. Abhyankar, L.C.E., M.I.E., (India) Retired Executive Engineer, C.P., P.W.D., and Mr. R. W. Mavlankar, B.E. (Bombay) A.M.I.E., (India) Consulting and Constructional Civil Engineer, Nagpur. The said valuers have according to their expert opinion valued the landed property, Mill structures, godowns and machineries at Rs 97,082-8-0.

The Vendors have however, agreed to transfer the above properties for a sum of Rs. 88,000 and looking to the reputation and standing of the Mill and its products the directors have decided to purchase the goodwill and the trade mark for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. As the proof of their faith in the soundness of this business, the Vendors have agreed to get the whole amount of one lac of Rupees allotted in form of shares as aforesaid.

The real state of affairs of the Saraf Oil Mills Wardha, can be judged by the Audit Report and Balance Sheet showing the profits made during the last three years ending with Divali (14th November) 1936 and then from that date to the 30th June 1937. as certified by Mr. K. M. Vartak Incorporated Accountant.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

"This is to certify that the Saraf Oil Mills, Wardha, has made the following profits during the last three years ended Divali 1993 and then from that date to 30th June 1937:—

In 1990-91	23,132-11-9
" 1991-92	23,184 -4 0
" 1992-93	24,374 -2-0

and from Divali S.Y. 1993 to 30-6-37 Rs. 16,574-7-3 respectively after making such adjustments as were necessary but including all such expenditure as were incidental to business.

(Sd.) K. M. VARTAK,
Incorporated Accountant,
Registered Accountant,
Auditor.

Nagpur, 3rd July 1937.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1937.

LIABILITIES.

Due to Main shop a/c.	1,00,742 -3-6
Loans unsecured	75,121-15-0
Sundry Creditors	8,848 -3-0
Machinery Depreciation Fund A/c.	4,556-13-0
Suspense A/c.	5 -2-6
Net Profits as per P. & A. A/c	16,574 -7-3
Rs.	2,05,848-12-6

ASSETS.

Factory Land & Building	57,864 -8-0
Plant & Machinery	39,218 -0-0
Due from Sundry persons	20,001 -7-9
Stores, bags, drums etc.	12,365 -4-3
Stocks of grain on hand at market price	70,536-13-3
Advances for expenses	5,564 -2-9
Cash on hand	298-8-6
Rs.	2,05,848-12-6

We report that the above Balances are correctly abstracted from the books of accounts maintained by the Saraf Oil Mills, Wardha and we certify that they are correct.

(Sd.) K. M. VARTAK.
Incorporated Accountant
(London)
Regd. Acctt
Auditors

Nagpur, 3rd July, 1937.

The Balance Sheet which is annexed above shows that the total investments are Rs. 1,90,000 in round figures. Thus the profits amount to between 12.5 to 13 per cent it may be noted however, that the Mill has not worked to its full capacity. The full working capacity of the Mill is 4,000 tons of seed whereas it has actually crushed only 2,500 tons of linseed or thereabouts on an average. The consumption of oil in and about the Wardha District is far greater and to meet this excessive demand large quantities of oil have been imported from such far off places as Raipur, Piparia and Chanda. It may therefore be presumed that profits of the Wardha Mill should reasonably be expected to increase by more than 50 per cent if the same is worked to its full capacity. It is further intended to prepare Double-boiled Linseed Oil at Wardha. There is at present not a single factory or Company in the Central Provinces and the Berar where Double boiled oil is manufactured. The immediate production of double boiled oil side by side with the raw oil is sure to widen the scope of the work of the Company and it may be fairly assumed that it will bring more profits to the Company.

ITARSI.

Itarsi is proposed to be the site for the erection of the Company's another oil mill. It is a very big Railway Junction on the G.I.P. Railway which is excellently connected with the interior and most of the principal Ports. Itarsi is the centre of a very rich oilseeds growing district.

As for the chances of success for an Oil Mill at Itarsi, the Vendors had written to the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries, inviting their opinions and asking for some statistics

The Director of Agriculture, in his letter dated 7th May 1937, No. 2532 opined in favour of establishing an oil Mill at Itarsi and supplied the following useful figures:—

"The quantities of linseeds til and groundnut available in the locality is roughly estimated as follows:

Linseed	160,000 Mds.
Til	200,000 Mds.
Ground Nut	40,000 Mds.

There are only 4 ex... the Hoshangabad Valley bet... Jubblepore, and Seoni Malwa, i.e. two at Piparia and two at Jubblepore.

A considerable quantity of oil seeds especially linseed and ... is exported to Bombay from this tract so there is every reason to suppose that there is considerable scope for business if expellers were established at Itarsi."

The Director of Industries in his letter No. 2322/D of 26th April 1937 said that there is scope for an Oil Industry in the Central Provinces and an Oil Mill at Itarsi should be successful.

The Promoters have applied to proper authorities for a plot on lease in the vicinity of the Railway premises. Correspondence in this respect is being carried on and it is hoped that the necessary lease will be obtained in due course.

This would mean a great saving and convenience in transit of goods. It will further mean a lighter block account in asmuch as the land will be taken on lease and no residential quarters will be constructed thereon. It is hoped that the new Mill at Itarsi will be erected at a cost of about Rs. 75,000.

Most of Oil seeds produced in the District are exported to Bombay from Itarsi. The following illustration will clearly show the initial advantage that will be gained by the proposed mill in case the Company exported its products to Bombay.

The wagon rate per maund for exporting s...d from Itarsi to Bombay is Rs. 0/12/5. Roughly, a maund of seed would yield 15 seers of oil and 25 seers of cake. Both of these products being exported to Bombay, the Railway freight in respect of the same would be:—

For 15 seers of Oil at tank rate 0/14/6 per Md.	0/5/6
For 25 seers of Cake at wagon rate 0/5/9 per Md.	0/3/8
	0/9/2

Thus, in exporting one maund of Oil and cake instead of one maund of seed the railway freight alone makes a saving of about As. 3/3 per maund, or roughly 5½ rupees per ton.

It is estimated that at present about 4,000 tons of seeds may be crushed per year in the proposed Mill and after deducting the usual charge and expenses it may be fairly expected that a net profit of about Rs. 12 per ton may be realised in the proposed Mill at Itarsi.

Next to cotton, oil seeds are the largest products in the Central Provinces At the time of the severest trade depression the Oil industry in the C. P. has given good profits

The veil of depression is now slowly lifting and with the advent of better times it is to be hoped that the actual returns may even exceed the estimates herein abovementioned.

The Company would be a paying proposition immediately after its incorporation in as much as the Wardha Mill is a running concern. The proposed Mill at Itarsi may be expected ordinarily, to start working within six months and thus the promoters expect to pay a reasonable dividend in the very first year.

The issued and subscribed Capital of 5 lacs would be utilised as under:—

To acquire the Saraf Oil Mill of Wardha	Rs. 100,000
To erect another Mill at Itarsi	Rs. 75,000
Working Capital	Rs. 305,000
Payment of Commission Brokerage, etc	Rs. 12,500
Preliminary Expenses	Rs. 7,500
Total	Rs. 500,000

MANAGING AGENTS:—

The Company will enter into an Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Kissondutt Gangabux for the appointment of Messrs. Kissondutt Gangabux as the Managing Agents of the Company for a term of 20 years.

(a) The remuneration of the Managing Agents shall be a sum of Rs. 500 per mensem as an office allowance provided however that in case the Capital of the Company is increased or the scope of the work of the Mills is widened by constructing more Mills or factories than the one proposed in the Prospectus, the office allowance shall be increased per each Mill or factory to be constructed or conducted in addition to those mentioned in the Prospectus as may be mutually greed between the Managing Agents and the Directors of the Company.

(b) From and after the registration of the said Company a commission at the rate of 8 per cent. shall be payable per annum on the annual net profits earned by the said Company, whether dividends are declared or not. A copy of the draft agreement to be entered between the Company and Messrs. Kishandutt Gangabux the Managing Agents, and a copy of the Agreement for Sale to be entered between the Vendors and the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at 325, Kalbadevi Road, on any week day at office hours between 12 to 4 p.m. (S.T.)

QUALIFICATION & REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of 100 Ordinary shares in the Company, of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 and that the remuneration of a Director shall not exceed Rs. 30 for every meeting of the Board attended by him. The Articles also provide for the payment of travelling and other expenses properly incurred by Directors in connection with the business of the Company, and additional remuneration to any Director who may be called upon to perform extra services.

DIRECTOR'S INTEREST.

Mr. Nagarmal J. Saraf and Mr. Subhkaran Gangabux two of the Directors of the Company are interested as partners in Messrs. Kissondutt Gangabux in the remuneration to be paid to the Managing Agents of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The Preliminary Expenses payable by the Company including the registration fee, printing charges, and other expenses but excluding the commission for getting the Capital subscribed, are estimated not to exceed Rs. 7,500.

COMMISSION:

The Articles of Association of the Company provide for the payment of commission to any person including any Director or Officer of the Company in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares in the Company at a rate not more than 5 per cent on the shares subscribed or deemed to be subscribed. In pursuance of such provision as aforesaid the Directors have decided to pay brokerage at the rate of 2½ per cent. to recognised Brokers

RIGHT OF VOTING:—

Every Shareholder will be entitled to one vote for every share whether Preference or Ordinary at any meeting of the Company when poll will be demanded. On a show of hands every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and should be forwarded direct to the Company's Registered Office, at 325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, or to the Bankers of the Company, viz: The Imperial Bank of India, and the Bank of India Ltd., together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

CERTIFICATE OF SHARES:—

The issue of the Shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within 12 months after the allotment of the shares.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The Minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is Rs. 200,000 of the share Capital of the Company, and no allotment shall be made of any share Capital of the Company unless the said minimum subscription has been subscribed and the sum payable on application therefor has been paid to and received by the Company.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount of the allotment money.

The statements contained in the Prospectus are believed to be true, and the Directors will not be held responsible if they are untrue, unless the same are fraudulent.

The prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company at 325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, during Office hours and also at the Office or oranch Offices of the Bankers of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is printed on the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1937.

N. B.—The detailed report of the Auditor is Not Given in the above advertisement for want of space. The same may be seen in the printed Prospectus or may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company on any week day at Office Hours.

"VALET"

ADVICE TO VALET USERS.

Don't use imitation blades in your Valet razor, because they do not fit the razor perfectly.

Valet blades and Valet razors are designed to work together as an ideal combination and must, therefore, give the maximum number of close, clean shaves at the lowest possible cost.

BLADES

COST ONLY 12 ANNAS FOR 5

JUST BEFORE RETIRING

Be sure you have a cup of Bovril just before retiring at night. Millions of people do this all over the World.

It assists the processes of Nature in restoring bodily energy and induces sleep. That is why Doctors in every part of the World have recommended Bovril for close on 50 years.

LAST THING AT NIGHT— DRINK

BOVRIL

LAKIMLI SPORTS -WEAR

PREVENTS CHILLS AFTER STRENUOUS EXERCISE

TENNIS VESTS, PULLOVERS, SLIPOVERS, FLANNELS, ETC.

TRADE MARK

Particulars from Dept. No. 16.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS ESTD. 1876. CAWNPORE. U.P.

494 IPB

Selling Representatives. Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 329-31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY.

1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay Wednesday.

Thirteen persons were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad and Lamington Road Police in the course of raids yesterday.

SODA SHOP SEARCHED.

A Soda Shop at Shri [illegible] Shankerseth Road, was raided by the Lamington Road Police, last night.

Implements of gaming were, it is stated seized in the raid and four persons were arrested.

Vithoba Sadhu Dhavle, arrested by the Byculla Police on 26th September last for using his room on the ground flour of Cement Chawl No. 5 at Tarwadi and the adjeing house, was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. J. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court today.

On the night of 10th instant Mr. Haladi Martappa Prabhu was knocked down by a car He succumbed to injuries in the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. P. P. Lane was driving the car along the New Marine Drive near Charni Road Gardens, when, it was alleged, he overtook four cars and when attempting to overtake another long-shaped car, he knocked down the deceased who was crossing the path. The Jury unanimously held that the death was due to the negligent driving of Mr. P. P. Lane, and that he ought to be prosecuted under S. 304 A of the I. P. Code.

WHY MALAVIYA WILL SPEAK?

Allahabad University Authorities Change Their Minds

The Allahabad University authorities deserve to be congratulated on their invitation to Pandit Malaviya to deliver the Jubilee convocation address. Thereby hangs a tale.

It appears the University authorities had sent an invitation to Lord Lothian earlier. The news of Lord Lothian being invited to perform the function, however, caused great resentment among the students and no less a person than Sir Wazir Hasan agreed with the students' objection.

Apprehending great agitation, the authorities probably dropped the proposal. Liberal and anti-Congress circles have been taken aback by this decision

WATER SUPPLY TO KOLABA VILLAGES

Collector Meets M.L.A.s & M.L.C.s At Alibag

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Sept. 28.

Mr. H. M. Willis, Collector of Kolaba convened a meeting of the M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s as well as President of the District Local Board and some other rural uplift workers to consider how best to utilise the grant of Rs. 40,000 that the District will get as its share from the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs given by Government to the Southern Division

It was decided to postpone consideration of giving grants till October and call for proposals embodying immediate needs of the various talukas. Mamlatdars are requested to hold meetings of representative men in their talukas on October 8 and forward their suggestions

The District also will get some grants from Rs 3 lakhs set apart by Government for special water supply schemes and proposals for them are also invited

BANGALORE MILITARY STATION

Question Of Retrocession Nearing Solution

BANGALORE, Sept. 29.

It is understood that the proposals for the retrocession of the majority of Civil Areas in the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore to the Mysore Durbar have reached a further stage though no final decision has yet been taken.

The British Resident has addressed the Municipal Commission and other local associations inviting their views upon the question, particularly on matters affecting the interests of the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, should retrocession be finally decided on.—A.P.

UPROAR AT CO-OPERATIVE MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 29.

The District Central co-operative Bank meeting ended in disorder. Hot words were exchanged over the spending of Rs. 20,000 on a building without the general body's sanction. Dr. Bhagwat, and Messrs Jainapur Hiremath, Pranesh Aacharya, Guddad, Gundbhat, Phadnis and several others were prominent in offering criticism

Mr. Hiremath, pleader moved a resolution of no confidence in the directors.

Messrs. Talikoti, Sajjan and others replied Mr Talikoti pleader characterised Mr. Hiremath's motion as foolish. Mr. Hiremath replying to Mr. Talikoti prefaced the speech with what he called a fools rejoinder to a wise man.

The meeting was adjourned "sine die."

POONA NON-BRAHMIN LEADERS JOIN CONGRESS

Mr. N. V. Gadgil Sees Bright Future For Maharashtra

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, has issued the following statement:—

"I read in to-day's papers that Messrs. Shankerrao More and Keshavrao Bagade, two non-Brahmin leaders of Maharashtra, have formerly joined the Congress. I congratulate them This act on their part is a complete and conclusive evidence that the Congress in Maharashtra has earned the confidence of the non-Brahmin masses.

"Mr Jedhe was the first non-Brahmin leader to join the Congress six years ago His influence has worked both in the Congress and in non-Brahmin ranks, with the result that the Congress workers in Maharashtra to-day swear by social equality and complete independence.

"It is no exaggeration to-day, to say that Maharashtra stands to-day more united under the Congress Flag than ever before. With the incoming of these two friends in Congress ranks, a brighter future awaits my province."—United Press.

FIGHTING NEAR RAZMAK

A Woman And A Girl Kidnapped

SIMLA, Sept. 29

A communique states:—It is now known that the casualties inflicted on the enemy gang near Razmak on September 27 amounted to at least twenty killed and eight seriously wounded. It is unlikely that any accurate figures of the less seriously wounded will be forthcoming, though these must have been considerable

Apart from some minor sniping of the local labour party under Khassadar protection in Khaisora valley, and the few shots fired near Tanai Post in South Waziristan, all the areas have been quiet

On the night of the 27/28th September, the village Mullazai in Tank Sub-Division was raided by a small tribal gang, and a Hindu woman and a girl were abducted. The gang was led by a notorious bad character. The cavalry and the police pursued and engaged the gang but they escaped with the Hindus.

The following casualties have been reported:—Captain H. S. Darcy McArthy of the 13rd Gurkha Rifles; and Havildar Kramsingh of the Second Royal Battalion of the Eleventh Sikh Regiment.—A.P.

NATIONAL FLAG FOR KARWAR MUNICIPALITY

(From A Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Sept. 27

A petition with a request to the City Fathers, to sanction the hoisting of the National Flag over the Municipal building was brought before the General Body of Councillors on Friday the 24th instant by Mr. Linga Munja Kharvi a prominent Congressman of Karwar.

The petition was signed by a large number of people and when put to vote, was passed unanimously, there being only a solitary dissentient. Out of 18 councillors that were present 17 voted for the proposal.

NEW PAPER FOR BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Sept. 28.

Yesterday Mr. P. B. Kulkarni made a declaration before the District Magistrate. Belgaum, of "Samai," a new Marathi weekly to be published here shortly.

Mr. N. A. Sohoni a Graduate of Tilak University of Poona, will be its Editor.—A.P.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Shop Assistant's Conference will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. at the office of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee, Chottalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Affiliated Shop Assistants' organisations will take this as the only intimation of the meeting.

Those who are in possession of the Reception Committee enrolment books, will please return them, when they come to the meeting.

TRAGIC END OF SCHOOL GIRL

A girl student, named Kusambai Balchandra Pitale (16), was the victim of a burning tragedy on Wednesday night.

It appears that the girl, residing at Devakrait Nanji's Chawl at Girgaum Road, was preparing hot water on Wednesday morning, when her "sari" caught fire and she received burns. Her cries drew her mother and her relatives to her side, but they could extinguish the fire only after the girl had received severe burns.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday night.

Inquest will be held on the body by the City Coroner to-day (Thursday.)

WARDHA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The popular Aga Khan Jubilee Gold Cup Hockey Tournament of Wardha will commence at Wardha in the last week of October. The Tournament is confined to the bona-fide teams of C. P. and Berar. This tournament was started only last summer to perpetuate the memory of the Golden Jubilee of H. H. The Aga Khan.

Copies of rules and application forms can be had from the Vice-President, Mr. S. H. Rauf, Pleader, Wardha.

Vulcan Insurance Co Beat Khar Gymkhana

EXCELLENT BOWLING BY MRIDUKUMAR

A feature of the match played between the Vulcan Insurance Company and the Khar Gymkhana at the latter's ground on Sunday, was the excellent bowling performance of Mridukumar Mehta, who captured 8 of the Khar Gymkhana wickets for 17 runs.

The match resulted in a victory for the visitors by 5 runs.

SCORES:

VULCAN INSURANCE: Jayker b, Mridukumar 19, Rana 4, Shah 6, Pakvasa 2, P. M. Mehta 0, Desai (not out) 4, Bakshi 0, Jamnadas 0. Rane 2, Extras 7, Total 51.

KHAR GYMKHANA: Nair 6, Rane 5, Butch 3, Divecha 1, Jayker 5, Gangurdi 1, Dhurandhar 7, N. R. Desai 9, R. L. Mehta 4, Vyas 0, Shastri 0, Extras 5, Total 46.

Deputation To Wait On Gandhiji

According to the instructions received from Mahatma Gandhi, a deputation of the Bombay Citizens Committee will wait on him at Shegaon on Thursday.

The deputation will include Dr. G. Y. Chitnis and Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, A. M. Gadre and Vasant Marathe

The deputation left Bombay last evening by the Nagpur mail.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT

Purshottam Kanji, Secretary, A.I.S.A Bombay Branch writes:—

Under the new constitution,

Every adult paying a monthly rent of Rs. 1-8-0, or, an annual land revenue of Rs. 8, and every woman who can read and write in her own vernacular was enfranchised

Even under such a wide franchise only 3 1/2 crores out of a total population of 38 crores were enfranchised

We appeal to you in the name of these 35 crores who have no food to eat, and the tragedy of it, no work from which to earn a livelihood.

They ask no alms. We bring their products before you.

Buy your requirements of khadi during the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations and help the cause.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

8-30 a.m. Sarangi Solo. A VUB Artist. 8-40 a.m. Talk (Hindi). 'The Ancients at Home.' By Mohan V. Raj. 8-55 a.m. Hindustani Songs. Abaul Latif Khan. 12 noon Recorded Selections. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. An Orchestral Hour. 6-0 p.m. A Violoncello Recital By Pablo Casals. 6-30 p.m. To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 p.m. 'About the Home.' A Real Cook's Tour: 'Chinese Dishes.' By Hilda Flanders. 7-45 p.m. The Viennese Orchestra. From Mongini's. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 p.m. 'The New Curiosity Shop.' By G. George. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music Hirabai Barodekar.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

8-0 a.m. Classical and Light Music. By Gayanachari Naravan Rao Vyas. 8-50 a.m. The News (English). 9-0 a.m. The News (Hindustani). 9-10 a.m. B. S. Bawat. 9-30 a.m. Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 1-30 p.m. 'More Melodious Moments.' 6-0 p.m. Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 6-30 p.m. Narayan Rao Vyas. 7-0 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.' (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'My Rambles in the Far East' No. 3. China. By R. B. Lal. 8-15 p.m. Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 8-35 p.m. Narayan Rao Vyas. 9-15 p.m. The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Life Under the Moghuls' No. 4. In the Village. By Dr. Percival Spear. 10-0 p.m. 'Tan Sen Urs.' Relayed from the tomb of Tan Sen at Gwalior.

FIRST MATCH ON BRABOURNE STADIUM

Jai To Captain Team In Two-Day Fixture On Saturday

The Hon. Secretary of Cricket Club of India writes:—

The first match of the Cricket Club of India on the Brabourne Stadium will be a two-day fixture against the Spencer Cup XI on 2nd and 3rd October. A number of members have already been practising at the nets morning and evening.

The team for the first match will be:

L. P. Jai (Capt.)
K. R. Meher-Homji.
Champak Mehta.
M. S. Gurtu.
L. Amarnath.
C. H. Chandarana.

DURAND FOOTBALL MATCHES

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

In the Durand Football Tournament to-day the 2nd Battalian East Lancashire Regiment defeated the 1st Battalian Hampshire Regiment by two goals to nothing.

In the replayed match, the Border Regiment defeated the 28th (A. C.) Squadron, R. A. F. by 3 goals to nothing.

In the subsidiary Durand Tournament, the Third Light Battery defeated Government of India Press Sporting Club by four goals to nil.

C. M. Rana.
S. S. Gore.
E. J. N. Baria.
A. U. Botawalla.
G. N. Laljee.

COLD OR HOT

HORLICK'S

BANISHES "ENERVATION"

AND GIVES YOU ALL-DAY ENERGY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Established—December, 1911.

THE BIGGEST JOINT-STOCK BANK WITH CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS GREATER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK

SPECIAL SCHEMES
HOME SAVING SCHEME
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
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5 & 10 TOLA GOLD BARS
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FREE LIFE INSURANCE
3 YEARS CASH CERTIFICATES
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Sir PHIROZE SETHNA, Kt., O.B.E.,
SIR H. P. MODY, K.B.E.,
Rt Hon'ble NAWAB SIR AKBAR HYDARI, Kt., P.C.,
A. B. DUBASE, Esquire.
HARIDAS MADHAVDAS, Esquire.
DINSHAW D. ROMER, Esquire.
VITHALDAS KANJI, Esquire.
HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE, Esquire.
SIR DOSSABHOY HORMUSJI BHIWANDIWALA, Kt.

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BRAND'S

ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

THE SURE RESTORATIVE IN CONVALESCENCE

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 11, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 24, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 25, 1307
Hightide: 8-58; 21-16
Lowtide: 2-16; 5-22
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 29m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

DIVAN CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI—Solicitor died on Wednesday, at 10-45 p.m. at his residence, Pitale's House, C P. Tank. Uthamna ceremony at the above address on Thursday at 5 p.m. (B.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Isipingo" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 5th October

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line Steamer "Murdoch" arrived Suez evening of 27th instant.

BHAGINI SAMAJ CONCERT

There will be a Variety Concert in aid of the Bhagini Samaj to-day (Thursday) at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m.

MATINEES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"GLAMOROUS NIGHT"

with lovely

MARY ELLIS

singing at her best.

REGAL

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TOMMY FARR

vs.

JOE LOUIS

(Released by RKO-RADIO)

WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT?

RKO-Radio's sensation—

"ROBBER BARONS"

(The Toast of New York)

with Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Cary Grant, Francis Farmer

Revelling, fighting in a glittering world of wine and women!

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SINGING RAILS! LAUGHING LOVE! TENSE ADVENTURE!

A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE with LYLE TALBOT · POLLY ROWLES

THE MOST SPECTACULAR FILM OF ALL TIME!

OUT OF TENNYSON'S HEROIC PAGES CHARGE THE "SIX HUNDRED"
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA De HAVILLAND
in The CHARGE of the LIGHT BRIGADE
with PATRIC KNOWLES · HENRY STEPHENSON · NIGEL BRUCE · Donald Crisp · David Niven · Robert Barrat
Directed by Michael Curtiz · A Warner Bros. Picture

SATURDAY NEXT

PATHE

BOOK EARLY—'Phone 41561.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"West Bound Limited." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at usual time.
EXCELSIOR—"Glamorous Night." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Doulat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dreaming Lips". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bir of Paradise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Robber Barons". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Between Two Women" Daily at usual time.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING

It is notified for the information of the Public that with effect from the 1st October 1937 the latest hour of posting unregistered Correspondence for the Gujarat Mail leaving Bombay Central Station (B.B. & C.I.) at 20-25 hours will be 18-30 hours at the undermentioned town sub-offices in Bombay.

1 Grant Road, 2 Byculla, 3 Jacob Circle, 4 Delisle Road, 5 Malabar Hill, 6 Girgaon, 7 Mumbadevi, 8 Parel, 9 Chinch Bunder, 10 Mazgaon and 11 Mandvi.

SHIMOGA-SALUNKE MARRIAGE

Mr. Gangadhar Gangaram Shimoga, advocate High Court married Miss Mukta Salunke from the Pandharpur Orphanage at Prarthana Samaj yesterday evening. Mr D. G. Vaidya officiating as priest.

Mr. Justice Wadia, Mr. Kanga, Mr Joachim Alva, Dr. Miss Zirad, Miss Violet Hari and others were present at the marriage ceremony.

Mr. Shimoga, it will be recalled, is a champion orator, having won prizes at Aligarh, Benares and Allahabad.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee in order to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti on Friday Oct. 1, the following programme is kept.

PRABHAT PHERI

Ward workers and volunteers will go in a Pheri at 7 a.m. from the committee office.

CHARKHA SPINNING

Friday morning at 8-30 a.m. Charkha spinning will start for 24 hours at Kalbadevi Road opposite Popatwadi. Smt. Perinben Captain will begin Charkha first.

69 LIGHTS

At night 69 lights will be decorated Sjt. Jamnalalji Bajaj will light the First Lamp.

All are requested to take part in the above programme.

MYSORE LAMP FACTORY

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, opened the Mysore Lamp Factory in Mallesvaram, Bangalore on Sunday last.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 25th instant, was 324: of these 221 were males and 103 females.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held at Naigaon to-morrow (Friday), at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside and Messrs. Asoka Mehta Varaskar and others will speak on the Labour demands of the Party.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Bank was held on Saturday last, when Mr. V. P. Varde presided. The Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account which were unanimously approved showed an all-round progress during the year. Capital and Reserves increased from Rs. 55,640 to Rs. 80,947. Deposits from Rs. 4,31,458 to Rs. 7,30,741. Advances to members from Rs. 1,72,218 to Rs. 2,30,633 and liquid assets from Rs. 2,99,797 to Rs. 5,79,825. Out of the total profits of Rs. 9,627 more than 50 per cent was taken to Reserve and other funds and a Dividend at Rs. 6/14 per cent. inclusive of bonus was declared on shares and a rebate equal to 25 per cent on the interest paid was sanctioned to regular borrowers.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The Honorary Treasurer, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh has received the following donations for the maintenance of the Hindoo Fondling Home at Matunga, Bombay:—

Mr. Prabha Shankar R. Bhatt, Rs 51; Mr. Bhagwandas Jethabhai Rs.50, The Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar Rs. 25; Mr. Sonu Gopal Mhadgud Rs. 25; Messrs. Karsondas Madhavdas and Megji Mathuradas Rs. 15 each; (monthly contribution) Mr. Gowardandas Ved Rs. 16; Mr. Harjiwan Joshi; Mr. P. G. Chithade and Mr. Punamchand Joshi Rs. 10 each; Mr. V. R. Vagramustha Rs. 8/8; Mr. Bhagwanji Bhai Rs. 8.

Rs. 5 each:—Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati; Messrs. J. S. Kulkarni and Bros.; Mr. S. B. Balav; Mr. Soni Ranchoddas Dayaram; Mr. Bhiku Hari; Mrs. Kasherbai Shigade and Mr. D. V. Sawant.

HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR FOUR YEARS

Threats And Confiscation Of Land Fail To Weaken Movement

A correspondent writes:—

A mass meeting of the peasant strikers of Chari and 5 other adjoining villages in Alibag Taluka, Kolaba District was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Ardeshir a local leader. About 500 peasants had enthusiastically gather despite heavy rain showers. Messrs. Sardesai, More, Patil, Mokal as well as some local peasants addressed the meeting.

The strikers despite several odds and difficulties have been carrying on the strike quite peacefully and constitutionally for a period of over four years. Their demands also are quite reasonable and equitable. The condition of the strikers is very pitiable and critical, their lands being acquired and taken possession of by the landlords for failure of submitting "Makta". "Juptis" and confiscation of cattle and in some cases even of ploughs and such other implements necessary for farming, are the usual occurrences; with the result that the landless peasants along with their wives and children have to pull on their wretched and lamentable life many a time with only one scum meal once in a couple of days. Needless then to describe the condition of their poor huts and tattered clothes. And yet the strikers have not yielded to threats or promises of the landlords and are firm in their determination to carry on the fight heroically till their demands are granted.

The following are the principal demands of the strikers:—

(1) The lands which are now given for cultivation to others should be restored to original cultivators.
(2) "Maktas" should be on the basis of half to half instead of 3 to 2 claimed by the landlords.
(3) Confiscated and auctioned lands to be restored.
(4) New "Kabulayat" forms to be changed so as to suit the demands of the peasants.

"INDIA ABROAD"

To-day's Lecture By Syud Hossain

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Prof. Syud Hoosain of University of Southern California, who has returned to India after 17 years on a lecturing tour, will speak on "India Abroad" to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

WHO ARE MUSLIMS?

Prof. Syud Hossain of the Southern California University will speak on "Who are the Muslims"? at the Ismail College Jogeshwari to-day (Thursday) at 2-15 p.m.

WALPAKHADI MURDER CASE IN HIGH COURT

Khemji Ruda and Natha Prema who were charged with murder and abetment in respect of the death of one Lala Jetha were put up before Mr. Justice Macklin and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

The murder was alleged to have taken place at Walpakhadi on the night of March 11 last. It appeared that on that day the first accused had a quarrel with the deceased's son Mula. That night he went to the latter's house and was alleged to have assaulted him. Subsequently, it was alleged, he met the deceased, who was also assaulted with fatal results. The second accused was alleged to have participated in the offence.

The case is proceeding.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE

A Press Note says:—

The attention of the Government having been drawn to certain comments in the Press regarding the proposed "amalgamation," as it is stated, of the School of Engineering with the College of Engineering, Government consider it desirable to issue the following note regarding the proposal which is actually under consideration:—

The School of Engineering is now an institution under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction, assisted by a Committee officials and non-officials. Government consider that it might be desirable to place the institution under the administrative control of the University.

Government directed the constitution of a Committee to consider the question of the transfer of the School of Engineering to the control of the University.

The Committee have held several meetings, but the report will take some time to be ready. Time has been extended for the submission of the report until the middle of October 1937.

The School of Engineering continues to be under the same management as heretofore.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Talk of Prohibition has been afloat in the suburbs much before the press could announce the Minister's proposed plan.

When Prohibition will come into force in the suburbs, our Honourable Ministers only know. Prohibition or no Prohibition, the suburbs' urgent need is medical relief which I think ought to be the next question to be discussed by them.

The public are aware of the vital importance of public health and the adequate machinery for its preservation is medical relief. That this should be neglected tells a lot on our suburban executives.

Medical relief, I agree, has adequately been provided in the nearer regions of our suburban area, but in further places where disease and pestilence are in a thousand forms, where death takes a heavy toll, no provision of medical relief has been made.

Uttan, a village in the interior of the suburbs, for instance, has endeavoured in various ways to have a dispensary, but there seems to be very little hope of it having one in the near future.

Lack of funds is the only obstacle of our suburban authorities, but in these days when every endeavour is being made to bring the suburbs in line with our city, one fails to understand how such a really useful cause could be neglected. If funds are not available, surely they should be raised by some means or the other, for our generous public has never failed towards a good cause.

One such idea would be to form a committee of public minded men from every two or three villages who must be entrusted with collecting funds for providing medical aid and helping to reduce maternal and infant mortality. This sort of public work I am sure, will be highly appreciated by the general public and will help to make the suburbs more popular.

LECTURE AT JOGESHWARI

To-day a lecture that promises to be both interesting and educational one is to be delivered at the Ismail College Hall, Jogeshwari.

The subject is "Who are the Muslims" and the speaker is the well-known Prof. Syud Hossain of South California University. This is scheduled to start at 2-15 p.m. and a large crowd of suburban and city students is expected to be present.

Hirabai Barodekar, the well-known Radio Star, will give a programms of music at the Congress House Exhibition to-morrow.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

To-day's Programme At Congress House

Exhibition will remain open from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Booking Office will be closed at 10-30 p.m. Broadcasting of records by Chicago Radio Company. Sevikas of Gandhi Seva Sena will be in charge. Music concert by Prof. Deodhar's Indian School of Music. 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR TO SING

Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar will sing at Peoples Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. A small charge of annas four is fixed, which includes fees for entrance into the exhibition. Tickets are available at the Congress House from to-day (Thursday) morning.

MR. ARBUTHNOT

Bombay Corporation's Appreciation Of His Services

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, who was a nominated member of the Municipal Corporation for 15 years, resigned his seat on the Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee. The resignation was considered by the Standing Committee on Wednesday and accepted with regret.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee in accepting the resignation with regret and putting on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Arbuthnot, remarked that personally he was of opinion that since Mr. Arbuthnot was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission, he should not be on the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee. They however very much appreciated the services rendered by Mr. Arbuthnot.

Prof. V. G Rao and Prof. S. R. Davar also spoke appreciating the services rendered by Mr. Arbuthnot.

Tea Party To Syud Hossain

A tea party was given in honour of Mr. Syud Hossain at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday by Hakim Bawa Mian. Among those present were Messrs. B. G. Horniman S. A. Brelvi, B. S Turkhad, Maulana Irfan and Ali Bahadur Khan. Mr. Abdul Kadar, on behalf of Hakim Bawa Mian, welcomed Mr. Syud Hossain back to the country and after recounting the services that he had rendered inside and outside India, expressed the hope that he would remain in the country. Mr. Syud Hossain made a suitable reply and thanked the host of the evening.

BOMBAY HAIRCUTTING SALOON WORKERS' UNION

Deputation To Premier Elected

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Haircutting Saloon Workers Union was held on Tuesday evening in the Foras Road Gardens Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, presiding. After an introductory speech by the President the annual reports and accounts were adopted.

The following New Office-bearers were elected. President R. S. Nimbkar, Vice Presidents, G K. Sawant and S. D. Mathe. General Secretary, B. S. Pandit, Joint Secretaries, S G. Pandit and Nandan Kalekar. Treasurers, V. B. Karnik and N. S. Kalekar. Members of the Managing Committee Shrimati Maniben Kara, Y. K. Kandvikar, V. G. Nimbkar, M. D Bund, N. R. Varegamankar, Balakrishna Chavale, G. M Chaman, M. G. Divekar, G. M. Kakde and Mahammed Siddik.

A resolution formulating the following demands of the Saloon Workers was unanimously passed.

1 8 hours working day, 2 Minimum Living Wage of Rs. 35 p.m. 3 One day's leave per week and a month's Privilege Leave in a year, 4 No work on holidays, double wage for work in case of necessity, 5 Monthly wages to be paid within the first week after the expiry of the month, 6 A month's notice for termination of service on either side, 7 Overtime wages at 25 per cent premium and ten minutes delay to be excused.

The meeting unanimously elected M/s R. S. Nimbkar, G. K. Sawant, B. S. Pandit, S. G. Pandit, M. D. Bund, Nandan Kalekar, and Shrimati Maniben Kara to wait on the Prime Minister of Bombay to press the above demands. Messrs. B. S. Pandit, Nandan Kalekar and G. M Kakde addressed the meeting.

Mr. Pandit Declines Presidency Magistrateship

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

It is understood that Mr. M. S. Pandit Bar-at-Law, was offered the post of a Presidency Magistrate by the Hon. Mr. K M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government and that Mr. Pandit has declined the offer on the ground that he had been superceded by persons who were junior to him.

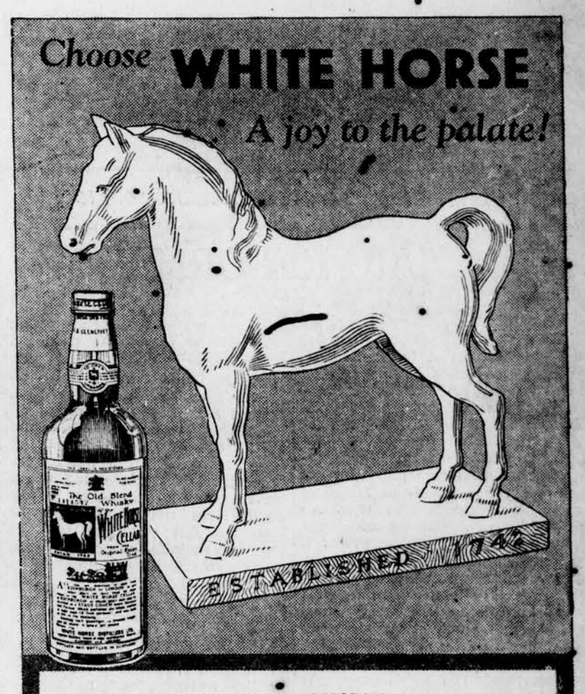
It will be recalled that Mr. Pandit acted as a Presidency Magistrate during 1929-30 but owing to certain remarks made by the then Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court in the Sergeant Carter Revision Application Case, Mr Pandit was not appointed to permanent vacancies which occurred later.

The Home Minister, to do justice to Mr. Pandit now offered one of the vacancies to him, which he, however, declined.

"GANDHI JAYANTI AT VACOLA"

(From A Correspondent.)

The Santa Cruz Congress Committee arranged a Magic Lantern Show at Vacola on Tuesday night. The President, Sjt D M. Nagarkar, with the aid of 40 slides gave a short outline of the work of the All-India Villages Industries Association since its inception in 1935 under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. He said that if the branch of Visual Instruction of the Education Department is kept in direct touch with the Congress Committees to help them in this activity, the result would be both quick and encouraging.



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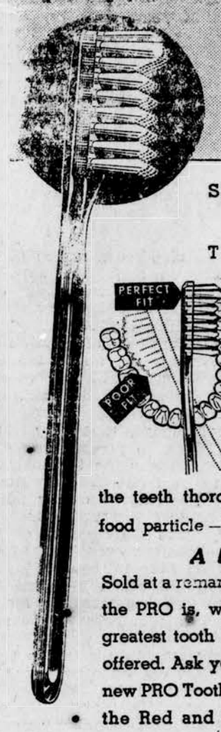
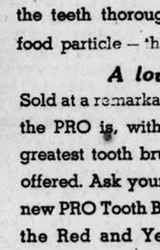


SMALL SIZE CONVENIENCE PLUS TUFTED-END EFFICIENCY



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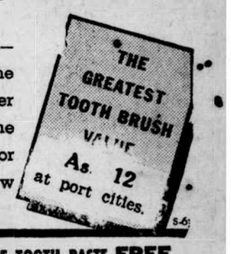

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

JAIL REFORM

The Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1936 is of interest mainly as a landmark from which to measure the progress in jail administration under the new Constitution. The Government remark in their review of the Report that it reflects "steady progress and development." But we see progress in it only in the sense that there was less of it in the previous years. But we have confidence that the new Cabinet will show genuine progress next year, most of the Ministers having themselves been in Bombay jails long enough to understand the defects in their administration. That administration doubtless calls for radical reform which, of course, needs to be undertaken without any avoidable delay. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that an immediate revision of the Jail Manual has been already ordered by the Cabinet at the instance of the Home Member, Mr. Munshi.

The Basic Principle

The basic principle to be borne in mind in any scheme of jail reform is that a jail should be regarded as a house of correction and not as a den of frightfulness. This should be particularly true in respect of first or young offenders. According to the report under review the number of adolescent prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 during 1936 was 1,221 males and 62 females against 1,334 males and 84 females. And the Inspector-General of Prisons rightly remarks that "there are far too many first offenders still admitted for trivial offences." Government should see to it that the magistrates are more generous in dealing with such offenders. It is also necessary that all such offenders, if sent to prisons, should be dealt with in special Borstal schools like the one at Dharwar and taught some craft that would help them to earn a living when released. The same principle may well be followed in the case of older prisoners, especially those who are driven into crime by incapacity to earn their living. If Government more largely purchase for their own use the products of trained prisoners' labour or find a market for them by encouraging the use of hand-made goods, they will considerably reduce the cost of jail administration, in addition to doing a real service to the prisoners. It appears from the report under review that the principal jail industries include carpentry, tailoring, blanket weaving, soap umbrellas, bricks, lime, quinine tablets, tablet pouches, cot tape, gunny cloth, rat traps, dairying, gardening, etc. The net profit from the various jail manufactures during the year was Rs 866,782 against Rs. 1,56,296 in 1935. The profit can be considerably increased if hand-weaving and hand-spinning and several other industries are added and if the prisoners are encouraged to turn out more work through a generous system of rewards in the shape of remission and wages.

Need For Enquiry

Many of the reforms which were recommended by the Jail Reform Commission of 1919 but which for various reasons were not accepted by Government so far may now be seriously considered by all provincial Governments, particularly by the Congress Governments. The problem of classification of prisoners and treatment of politicals is a comparatively new one and Congress Cabinets are best fitted to give a lead to the country in solving it justly. We would suggest that while each of these Cabinets should deal with simpler questions straightway, they may co-operate in solving the harder problems by undertaking a joint inquiry. We would only suggest in this connection that any comprehensive scheme of reform must affect not merely politicals but also all classes of prisoners, non-politicals deserving some special consideration if only because they are too helpless to give expression to their grievances.

Indian Shipping

The Commerce Secretary, Mr. H Dow's enumeration of the measures taken by the Government of India to promote Indian shipping would be laughable were it not that the Government's stepmotherly attitude towards indigenous shipping had not all but driven the latter out of existence. The history of Indian shipping enterprises during the past three decades bears sufficient testimony to the lukewarmness of the interest shown by the Government in the fate of such enterprises. If one or two Indian companies have survived the competition of their non-Indian rivals, it is not due surely to any timely and generous measure of help extended by the Government, but is solely the result of the tenacity and fortitude of the shipping interests and the patriotism of the Indian public who patronised them. Mr. Dow could only point to the "Dufferin" training ship among the tangible things accomplished by his Government—a single ship for a nation of 350 millions. He might well ascertain how many such ships his own country has at present, or even a small country like Japan.

The Government of India's other achievements are all in the airy realms of "goodwill and co-operation" between Indian and British companies—which means, in plain language, that they have been trying to prevent an open rupture between the two interests, which would put the Government to the necessity of openly taking sides against the indigenous interests. The Government of India's consistent opposition to the series of Bills introduced in the Central Legislature, including the present one sponsored by Mr. P. N. Sapru, is sufficient to expose the hollowness of their professions of sympathy towards Indian shipping. They appear to be more concerned that British shipping interests should not suffer in any way than that Indian shipping should develop and prosper.

Milk Suply In Bombay

The confirmation by the High Court of the sentence of a fine of Rs. 200 imposed by an Honorary Magistrate in the city on the proprietor of a coffee-house at Matunga on a charge of having sold to a customer milk which was diluted with water, raises the question whether the municipal executive, which is responsible for the detection of the offence, should rest content with occasionally running down offenders of this type or whether it should discharge its responsibility in a more responsible and consistent manner. Even a child in the city knows that milk unadulterated with water is very difficult to secure. At any hour of the day and in any quarter of the city the municipal inspectors, if they cared to run to earth vendors of diluted milk, can find scores of them plying their trade in the lanes and bye-lanes of the city. At least 90 per cent of their milk cans and pots will be found to contain adulterated milk. But none sees the municipal inspectors carrying out their duty. Indeed, very few are aware of any supervision exercised by the municipal executive in this respect. The citizens have, in consequence, come to believe that the task has long been given up as impossible by the municipal executive and they have reconciled themselves to the evil of adulterated milk as one more inevitable curse of modern city life. In such circumstances, it is surprising to find once in a while the executive waking up and pouncing upon some stray "offender." What is the earthly benefit of such a policy? If the municipal executive is truly anxious to put down the evil, it should be constantly vigilant and not only between long intervals of sleep.

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Urgent Need To Control V. D. Situation

(BY "ROMANUSCIVIS.")

Apropos the discussion to which Dr. Gadgil contributed in these columns on the 25th instant, the question raises itself of the propriety of personalities being dragged in over an issue that is mainly concerned with the policy of medical organisation and measures of relief.

The V. D. Situation

To clarify the situation, the immediate public need is extension of the scope of general medical relief in the city and presidency and the organisation of the services on the basis of that extension. As far as the Venereal Department is concerned it can justify its existence if it helps improvement in the actual conditions of the venereal disease. It can, usefully function as a central organisation directing a net work of venereal clinics and stations and activities calculated to control the incidence and spread of this terrible disease. Its work, at the present moment, is restricted to a narrow field.

A Tragic Commentary

Everyone who appreciates the role of V. D. in the hierarchy of the entire group of preventible but deadly diseases—and has not an eminent authority said that the man who understands V. D. in all its aspects understands everything worth knowing of any and every disease?—cannot fail to be struck by the reproachable absence here of practical measures of prevention and therapy of the disease. While in most civilised countries the authorities responsible for public health have organised measures of relief on an adequate scale practically nothing has been done here. When some years ago, a well-known specialist in this city made a statement calling attention to the incidence of the disease amongst a certain class of emigrants, a mob marched with black flags to his house and when he tried to carry on anti-V.D. propaganda in the press, he was promptly blackmailed and forced to abandon it. This is a tragic commentary on the situation which brings into such startling relief the profound indifference both of the medical profession and the general public towards what is easily recognised as a subject of first class importance in the matter of public health.

The Real Task

When we take into consideration the ravages of V. D. from which suffer not only the infected, in a majority of cases, innocently and through ignorance that can easily be prevented, but the unborn generations—through the Mendelian and other processes of heredity—the menace of the situation becomes much more urgent. Whether the prize post at the J. J. Hospital goes to an officer of the I. M. S., or the non-official profession captures it, it is of very little importance to those who feel concerned at the alarming situation the present writer has tried to describe here. It is necessary for the Bombay Ministry of Health to accept the challenge of that situation and launch on a comprehensive programme of propaganda and relief.

Chowpatty Meeting

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was surprised to read in the "Chronicle" that at a public meeting held on the Chowpatty on Monday the 27th inst., a man by name Mr. Ram Lall Vatts was a victim of "impotent kickings and pushings that were resorted to by the organizers of the Bombay Citizens Committee." As President of the meeting I hereby declare that the statement is false. After several speakers spoke on the resolution I put the resolution to vote and it was passed unanimously. After the resolution was passed, I dispersed the meeting. It is likely that some disturbance may have occurred after the meeting was dispersed. But I am unaware of it. To say that the organizers of the meeting were responsible for "Pushings and Kickings" is nothing but distortion of facts.—Yours etc

G. Y. CHITNIS.

Bombay, Sept. 28th.

INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH

II

In view of the occurrence of several important metallic and non-metallic ores together with large reserves of coal, Behar and Orissa are destined to be India's most important manufacturing provinces. By establishing iron and steel, Cement and Copper and other industries the provinces have already made a great advance over other provinces but much remains to be done.

Micanite Industry

The world's best mica deposits are situated in Behar. Only large plates of mica are marketable. The chief use of mica is for electrical purposes as an insulator. No one who visits mica mining area of Behar will fail to observe large dumps of small pieces of mica near mica mines. The total dumps are so large that they can support a micanite industry. Micanite is the built-up sheets of the smallest plates of mica which are cemented together with shellac desolved in spirit. These artificially made sheets can be built to any shape, size or thickness. India holds the monopoly in the production of shellac. One cannot understand why Behar has not been able to start the manufacture of micanite?

Pottery And Glass Industries

Other waste products in the mica mining are Quartz and Felspar. Both these minerals are used in Glass and Pottery Industries. Several years' work on the Behar Mica Belt by the writer has shown that dumps of these minerals between Gurpa and Jhajha are large enough to meet the needs of several glass and pottery factories. Besides there is a network of veins carrying Quartz and Felspar in large amounts. These minerals are so fine in quality and occur so abundantly that Behar alone can meet the requirements of India in glass. Good pottery clays suitable for high grade wares are known to occur at several places in Behar and Orissa.

Ochres, Kyanite, Chromite, Graphite, Apatite, Wolframite, Lead and other ores are some other important minerals occurring in the provinces.

Large tracts of Orissa are still geologically unsurveyed and it is hoped that the new Government will take necessary steps to find out what other minerals occur in the province.

Minerals In Madras

The other Mica Belt of India lies in the Nellore District of the Madras Presidency. There is a flourishing Mica Industry in the district. The writer's recent tour in this district has convinced him that in South India Nellore one day will become a great centre of Glass and Pottery industries. As in Behar, large quantities of quartz and felspar of excellent quality for use in glass are available in every part of the Nellore Mica Belt.

Some of the mica-pegmatites on decomposition have given rise to white burning clays suitable for high grade pottery. Good pottery clays and other ceramic raw material are known to occur almost in every district of the Presidency. A preliminary Ceramic Survey of the Presidency has already been made. In view of high imports of ceramic wares into India detailed examination of the favourable sites should now be undertaken by the Government.

Due to the cheap supply of the electric current from the Mettur Dam, Salem very shortly will grow into a great industrial centre of the south. Hither to unworkable iron ores of Salem can now be easily smelted for conversion into iron and steel. Several schemes for starting a few chemical industries are already receiving attention of several leading businessmen of the country.

Cement

Some of the large occurrences of limestones have not been developed at all. These can be used for the manufacture of cement. There are a few very favourable sites for Cement factories in the Presidency. Excepting a few, all the cement factories are situated in North India. There is, therefore, a room for at least one cement factory in the Presidency.

A detailed survey of the Anantpore District might result in the discovery of some auriferous quartz-veins and thereby may revive the gold industry of the District. Small deposits of graphite are known to occur in the Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency. On geological grounds larger ores are likely to be discovered if a systematic search is made for graphite in these districts. Graphite is used in the manufacture of Graphite crucibles.

United Provinces

There are hidden treasures in the very home of the U. P. Premier—Kamaun and Garhwal. Large deposits of Copper ores are known to occur at Agar Sera, Dewalgarh, Dhanpur, Nagpur, and Toriakoti in Garhwal and at Beer, Chinkalkolli, Giwar and Kharachi in Kamaun.

In view of the possibility of obtaining cheap hydro-electric power in the northern hilly tracts of the Province, the smelting of copper will involve no practical difficulty if the ores of right quality are found in large quantities. No reliable information about the occurrence of these Copper ores, is available. In a country like India, where even the poorest Hindu Cottage contains at least 5 seers of

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

Wanted Geological Survey

By M. P. BAJPAI, Geologist, Benares Hindu University

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TRANS-FRONTIER UNREST

From the reports coming from the Frontier, prospects of any early end of the unrest in Waziristan and other tribal areas appears to be as remote as ever. Attempts to damage means of communication and to harass convoys and parties of troops are continuing sporadically like before, while there is no cessation of sniping at all. The casualties on the Indian side may not be as serious as before, but there are no signs of the activities of the tribal picquets coming to an end. To add to the worries of the Government comes the report of seven motor lorries, carrying goods, passengers and military rations, being looted by trans-frontier tribesmen on the Jandola-Wana road. Is it not time that a radical re-orientation in the Government of India's trans-frontier policy took place now at least? India can illafford to go on spending one lakh a day indefinitely.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

The president of the Bombay Medical Union deserves to be congratulated on the sane and patriotic attitude he took up on the question of official encouragement of Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. Not a few members of the Indian medical profession, steeped in the traditions of their Western confreres, were wont till but the other day to view the indigenous systems and those who practised these systems with suspicion as well as contempt—so much so, indeed, that in their eyes the terms "vaids" and "hakims" had become synonymous with "quacks" But these systems have survived both the contempt of the Western trained medical profession and the apathy of Government, because of the solid substratum of truth and experience underlying them. A national Government ought not to overlook systems of treatment which have inspired and continue to inspire the confidence of millions of the people of the country. Instead of being condemned outright as out-of-date and worn-out systems, their merits require to be carefully investigated and if reforms are needed in any direction they should be effected by bringing into existence a Board of Indian Medicine, such as has been suggested by Dr. Vaidya. That Board can also deal with matters of registration, educational standards and the like of practitioners of these systems. The support which the premier medical association in this presidency has lent to the idea of rehabilitating the indigenous systems, ought to stimulate the Minister of Health in his earnest desire to do justice to these systems which are popular with the masses.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay must be complimented upon their promptly implementing the promise given in the Assembly regarding the appointment of a Committee to consider the problem of physical education. The Committee, which has been now formed under the chairmanship of Swami Kuvalayanand, is fairly strong and representative and its terms of reference are sufficiently wide to allow it to consider the problem in all its varied implications. The Chairman of the Committee had served on a similar body some years ago, and has thus already a good grasp of the subject. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within one month of their first sitting, and the public is invited to send in suggestions before October 18th. All organisations and persons who are interested in the question must make it a point to extend their co-operation to the Committee, and thus help it to evolve a scheme which will prove both beneficial and popular.

EXIT LAWLESS LAW

The Orissa Legislative Assembly has given a splendid lead to the country by repealing the Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act without opposition. The Premier rightly observed that it was the first duty of the Congress Government to repeal all repressive laws. We are sure that in other Congress Provinces, too, the repeal of such laws is only a question of time, there being no justification whatsoever for the existence of a lawless law which deprives a man of his fundamental right of a judicial trial before being punished. Nor can it be reasonably pleaded in defence of such laws that they are not likely to be abused by a responsible Government. When the repressive laws themselves need to be repealed, it follows that victims of repression should be released without any further delay.

PROHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD

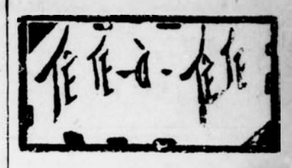
The Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad deserves to be warmly congratulated on its resolve welcoming the enforcement of prohibition in the city from 1st of April 1938 and assuring the Congress Government full co-operation in the matter. Critics were there, of course, like Sir B. H. Nanavati and Khan Bahadur Chaiwala, the well-known local "die-hards," who trotted out all sorts of objections to the prohibition policy. It is significant that they could find only two others in the entire Corporation to back them in their opposition to prohibition. Ahmedabad is the second city in the Presidency in point of working class population and stands to benefit immensely by the eradication of the drink evil. We have no doubt that prohibition will be an entire success there.

A GRACEFUL CLIMB-DOWN

The Council of State President's threat of a few days ago to give his considered ruling about supplementary questions so as to prevent their use as obstructive tactics has, happily, ended in a graceful climb-down and a promise duly to safeguard the privileges of the House. A vague promise does not carry with it a guarantee of its due fulfilment. But the studious suavity which marked the promise is in significant contrast to the sharp temper in which the last week's threat was given. The change is evidently due to the non-co-operation of the Progressive Party in not asking any questions at all in the House. It is such concerted action alone that will really safeguard the privileges of the House. As for supplementary questions, they will not be embarrassing if the answers to the original questions are not evasive.

PROTECTION TO HANDLOOMS

The Bill to regulate the sale of cloth, adopted by the Madras Legislative Assembly, is a useful measure to give a little protection to the handloom cloth against severe competition with mill cloth. As the Premier remarked, it is some small reparation for the injustice done to the handloom weaver for years past. It is an extension of the principle of protection to Indian cloth against foreign cloth through tariff walls. It requires cloth dealers to obtain a licence for carrying on business. Dealers exclusively selling handloom products will have licenses without fee, but others have to pay a fee. The fee is fixed at Rs. 2 a year in the case of a shop, whose monthly turnover does not exceed Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5 in other cases. A similar measure may well be considered by Bombay and other Provinces where the handloom industry needs support.



Opening the first session of the League of Nations Assembly in the new Assembly Hall, H. H the Aga Khan said it marked a new and important stage in the history of the League.

Yes, it will go down to posterity as having been built in the year of the Spanish betrayal.

* * *

The League Assembly, he said was now at work in a place worthy of it.

The architects who have built the Hall have a cause for resentment. They must really protest against the implicit insult to their work.

* * *

A Geneva cable reports that "a deadlock was reached to-day in the Sixth Committee's discussion on the Spanish war."

Business as usual!

This deadlock, we feel confident, will by no means be the last to punctuate the proceedings of the Committee.

* * *

Talking about deadlocks, it is denied that there is one likely to be in the Indo-British trade talks.

Any such possibility is, of course, out of question. Indeed a deadlock in the negotiations would be a grave reflection on the intelligence and foresight of the Simla bureaucracy who selected the "Indian" delegation.

* * *

"The people of the United Provinces," according to Bori Bunder's Candidus, "have an imperial culture ingrained in them."

That surely is news to the poverty-stricken, half-starved peasants of U. P.!

* * *

The Zemindari system in U. P. according to the same writer "had in many cases deteriorated into an engine of tyranny."

"Et tu Brute," the zemindars of U. P. might well exclaim.

* * *

"We desire peace and will always be ready to work for peace," said Signor Mussolini at Berlin and soon after referred to "Spain where thousands of Italian volunteers have fallen for the salvation of European civilization."

Even the Fuhrer, we imagine, must have marvelled at the Fascist Dictator's amazing record of "consistency."

* * *

Here is, by the way, another striking example of consistency. The Punjab C. I. D. Annual Review confesses that:

"The ban on the main Communist organisations failed to check the development and spread of Communist doctrines."

And yet only a few paragraphs later it is claimed that

"The Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act proved of the greatest value in dealing with Communist agents."

Anyway, the "Communist agents", if any, should feel happy that their doctrines are spreading even though they are being "dealt with" under the Cr. L. A. A.

* * *

A Bill moved in the Madras Assembly sought to regulate sale of cloth.

The idea seems to be to dole out cloth according to our coats!

* * *

From England comes the news of a man who walked for two hours in his sleep.

A local parallel is provided by certain motorists who drive along Hornby Road after midnight. They don't seem to awake either.

* * *

'I wonder why Mr. Brown didn't come to take the chair at our concert?" said Mrs. Sharpe.

"I heard that his wife wouldn't let him," ventured Mrs. Jones.

"The very idea, being ruled by a woman? If I'd been his wife, I should have made him go."

* * *

Porter (to lady alighting from train): 'Porter, mum?'

Lady: 'No thanks; I've got a husband!'

India And America: A Picture In Contrast

Syud Hossain Describes Life In World's Youngest Democracy

The Americans of the United States were a free nation; Indians were not. Americans placed patriotism and love of their country above religion; Indians did not. Americans placed nationalism above parochialism and provincialism. Indians, with a few exceptions, did not. In India there was too much tendency on the part of the people to live in the past. The United States of America was a fortunate country as it had no past. It had a living present.

"These are the broad contrasts between India and the United States of America" said Dr. Syud Hossain addressing a crowded meeting of students of Bombay on Wednesday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall. The subject of the evening was "Students and Youths in America and India" (a contrast and a comparison). The meeting was organised by the Bombay Students' Union and the Youths' Association.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided at the meeting, stated: "Indian students and youths did not have the opportunity and facility that the American students and youth had. When Indian youth and students had the same opportunities and facilities then they would certainly raise as high as the American youth, if not higher."

INDIA'S MISSIONARY ABROAD

Mr. K. F. Nariman introducing the speaker of the evening welcomed an old friend of the students who had not forgotten them. Dr. Syud Hossain had done splendid work in the cause of Indian freedom while he was out of his motherland for seventeen years. The propaganda of "Gutter Inspectors" like Miss Mayo had been counteracted by him. Dr. Syud Hossain had acted as India's emissary, missionary and ambassador during his stay out of India.

Dr. Syud Hossain said that it was with mixed feelings and emotions that he had stood up to address the gathering in Jinnah Hall, the foundations of which were being laid spiritually while he was here and he still very vividly remembered them. There were many dear and familiar faces which haunted his memory.

INDIA AND AMERICA.

Coming to the subject proper, Dr. Syud Hossain said that there were no two countries in the world with a striking contrast like India and the United States of America. India had the oldest heritage and there was no country in the world which was older than India. The United States of America was the youngest country in the world. The outlook on life of Indians was of advanced maturity, while the outlook of United States of America was that of a vigorous young man. In India there was too much of a tendency on the part of the people to live in the past. Fortunately, Americans had no past. They had a living present. The Americans were independent, free and nationalistic in outlook. The life of Indians fell under the opposite category. Every American boy or girl since birth was taught to be proud of their nation, their country and their Flag. The Americans were an intensely patriotic people. Indians had nothing of the kind in the recent past. The American system of education was moulded in such a way as to teach them the above. Precisely those activities and system of education in India were taboo. He was aware when he was in India that love of their country was not considered to be a desirable sort of indulgence among Indian youth. They were penalised and rusticated for indulging in it. Love of their motherland, honour of their country and work for greater honour of their country was to be found among every boy and girl of the United States of America.

PARTIES AND DIFFERENCES.

Continuing, Dr Syud Hossain stated that Americans had their Parties, had their differences of views. But they were a healthy kind of differences. But in India such differences did not sound to the speaker as true. He thought they were artificial to the neglect of more constructive and fundamental things which should occupy Indian leaders and parties. In America in every educational institution there was the daily ritual of saluting the National Flag of the United States. India, alas, did not have a National Flag which was recognised by the law of the land and in the international world

NO RACIAL FEELING.

The hundred and fifty years of the United States of America had made different kinds of people of different races unite and unified in the process of building up of a democracy. Though there were Americans who were originally English or French or Spanish, they were to-day genuinely American and there was no trace of racial feeling. United States was thus an amazing object-lesson to Indians. In America there were endless variety of religious beliefs and sects. Everyone had the freedom to have his religious belief and worship and they in no way acted as a hindrance to all of them loving America as their country. Why should religious beliefs be a cause for fratricidal squabbles? asked the speaker. Thousands of American boys and girls professing different religions had passed through the hands of the speaker as a teacher and he had not come across anyone having a feeling of dislike or hatred for another because he or she professed another religion. The kind of fanaticism found in India was not there in America

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The United States had reached the highest standard of literacy; 99 per cent. of the Americans were literate. There was a law that every boy and girl of school-going age should be sent to school. If any parent was found not sending his child to the school he would be hauled up before a court and if he did not give a satisfactory explanation he would be sent to jail. The percentage of illiteracy in India to-day was nearly the same as of literacy in America, after two hundred years of the present dispensation. The speaker would have been glad if the Britisher in India had decided to send parents who did not send their children to school to jail. But they were sent to jail in hundreds and thousands for a different kind of offence.

In the United States there was no discrimination so far as opportunities were concerned. The ambition of every parent there was that his son should become the President of the United States and there was nothing to prevent any child from becoming one. The relationship between master and servant was altogether different. No discourteous word would be used by the master against the servant nor would the servant tolerate it. The social psychology was altogether different. They were a nation of free men and women and even English social psychology was hundred years behind that of the United States.

The American boys and girls had less or no deadweight of the past as others from other countries seemed to have. Their preoccupation was the present. They were so busy living like normal human beings that they had not to bother about the past. It was in India that they raised bogeys of the past and had no time to live like normal human beings. Americans did not talk of their ancestors because they had no ancestors to talk about.

Speaking about American girls Dr. Syud Hossain said that it had been said that the American girl was extremely fast or played fast and loose. That was not so. There might be some who might be so. The American womanhood had attained a degree of culture which would not be surpassed by the womanhood of any other country. The American women had the same opportunities as the men had. They had their own individual careers. There was special vocational training for women in Universities. The American system of education was such that it aimed at universal uplifting of women. They could be and should be breadwinners. So far as India and other countries were concerned marriage meant in most cases obtaining a meal ticket. In America men and women met on equal basis of mutual respect. The woman who married there did not marry a meal ticket but hoped and expected to marry a man. There were more women in America who were economically self-sufficient than in any other part of the world. The system of education helped them a great deal. There the system of education was co-education. There was no promiscuity or corruption. Why should there be? There were many more valuable things than mere sex, which had been given ridiculous importance. That was precisely the reason that developed morbid and disproportionate sexual feeling, in India, and other countries. He quoted Bertrand Russel, who though not referring to India in particular had said that the relationship between husband and wife was that of a thief and a policeman. It applied to both sides. The psychology of the caveman was still present in India and other countries in whatever garb it might be at present. But America would have nothing to do it.

To a question from one of the students Dr. Syud Hossain stated that the Colour problem was not there to the extent it was there before. It existed to a certain extent in one or two of the Southern States. Some of the Negroes to-day occupied Federal posts. In another 25 years they would hardly hear of the Negro problem in America.

To another question the speaker said that Prohibition proved a failure because the majority of the people were in favour of drink. Prohibition was put on the statute book by a minority which was efficient after the war. The majority wanted drink when prohibition was introduced and they wanted it even now. There was a sigh of relief when prohibition was taken out of the Statute book.

The laws of naturalisation had been introduced because Americans wanted to protect their standard of living, and their social standard from outside influence.

To another question regarding the attitude of America towards Internationalism, Dr. Syud Hossain said that during the war and post-war days America had an international outlook. It was President Wilson who founded the League of Nations. After him there had been a setback in that direction. Americans realised that they had committed a folly in having joined the war. Secondly all great Powers had, after the war, practically repudiated the war debts due to U. S. A. and had not even paid the interests during the last few years. Hence Americans do not want to have anything to do with any outside country and would not take part in any outside war though they would defend themselves if they were attacked.

NARIMAN ON FIRST DUTY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thanked Dr Syud Hossain for the very entertaining and fascinating intellectual treat which the Bombay students had not had for some years. So far as Indian students and youth were concerned there were want of opportunities and facilities. If they had the same facilities and opportunities as the American youth had, he had no doubt that they would rise much higher than the American youth. The speaker urged on the students to do the first and primary thing to get the necessary opportunities and facilities and that was to fight their battle of freedom. He advised them to raise the standard of revolt against the several "isms" which corroded the very system of Indian youth, and Indian life.

Arrest Of Arab Notables

Many Sentenced And Sent To Concentration Camps

JERUSALEM, Sept. 29.

Many Arab notables were arrested after the murder of Mr. Y. L. Andrews and sentenced by Administration to three months' detention in special concentration camp at Acre for political prisoners.

The detenus include Kadi Tulkaram and Mufti Jenin.

The Arab Higher Committee has protested to the Acting High Commissioner against the arrests. —Reuter.

Kent Goes Through Traditional Ritual

ST. ANDREWS, Sept. 29.

The Duke of Kent went through the traditional ritual of playing himself into office as Captain of the Royal and Ancient by driving a ball from the first Tee. The Duke of Kent, looking pale, made a lovely swing, but got under the ball which only went sixty yards. The Caddie, recovering the ball, received the customary golden sovereign from the Duke.—Reuter's Special.

Sinkiang General Deserts His Army

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

General Mahushan, who until recently was commanding the Tungan Army in Sinkiang has deserted and arrived at Leh according to reports received here. What the causes are and who is now commanding the Tungan Army is not known at present.—A. P. Special.

'REDS' ON BRAIN OF ROME AND BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

Welcoming Sgr. Mussolini at a monster rally at the Olympic Stadium, Dr. Goebbels reported that millions of people were present in the Stadium and the adjacent squares and that two million were on the roads leading to the Stadium.

An immense roar of "Heil, Heil! Duce, Duce!!" greeted the Dictators.

Herr Hitler spoke first and said: "The deepest meaning of this demonstration is the sincere desire to guarantee our countries that peace which is not the reward of cowardice but the result of securing, with a sense of responsibility, our racial, spiritual, and physical substance and values.

"We believe thereby that we also best serve the interests which, reaching beyond our two Peoples should really be the interests of the whole of Europe."

Describing the terrible trials through which Germany had passed before National Socialism was restored to the German people and those general rights of mankind which had been refused to them for one and a half decades, Herr Hitler said, "At that time of the most bitter tests—I must state this before the German people and the entire world—Italy did not take part in those humiliations."

He said that the two autocratic National regimes were united at a time when ideals,—Democratic, Marxist, and International, could only show every demonstration of hatred and disunion.

He concluded: "Every attempt at separating such a community of peoples by playing them against one another and by causing suspicions or misconstruing their aims will fail at the wish of those who form this demonstration of community as well as at the will of the two men who stand before you."

Sgr. Mussolini speaking in German declared, "Nothing has been concocted here to drive a wedge still further into the already split Europe. We desire peace and will always be ready to work for peace. In aims and outlook Germany and Italy have also followed the same goal in the sphere of economic autocracy. Without economic independence political independence is doubtful."

Referring to the "criminal sanctions against Italy" in which Germany did not participate Sgr. Mussolini said that was a point at which for the first time the existence of the necessary co-operation between Germany and Italy became clearly apparent.

There were, he said no dictatorships either in Germany or Italy but forces and organisations existed in those countries which served the people.

This community of ideas Germany and Italy found at present in their fight against Bolshevism. Fascism fought Bolshevism with words and when words were ineffective with arms. This is what we have done in Spain where thousands of Italian volunteers have fallen for the salvation of European civilisation.

Concluding he said: "Our two great peoples constituting a mass of hundred and fifteen million human being stand side by side in one unshakable determination."

ARMY REORGANISATION SCHEME

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

In the Council of State, Mr. Hoossain Imam asked the Government to state the details of the loss of the 50 lakhs envisaged by the abandonment of the Lahore abattoir.

The Commander-in-Chief said that there had been too little time since the abandonment of the abattoir project in which to ascertain the salvage value of the equipment purchased or have been ordered for, or to determine the extent of the other commitments

Mr. Hoossain Imam referring to the Viceroy's address asked for particulars of the cost of the army reorganisation scheme and also of the financial aspect of the Government of India's representation to His Majesty's Government.

DR. ASHRAF FOR KASHMERE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

Dr. Ashraf of the Politico-Economic Department of the A.I.C.C. is leaving for Kashmere so as to arrive there on the evening of October 3 to address a conference of students, which will be attended by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also.—United Press.

India's Coastal Trade

"Elders" Fight A Futile Battle; Motion Lost In Council Of State

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Council of State to-day resumed discussion on Mr. P. N. Sapru's motion to refer to a Select Committee the Coastal Traffic Bill. There were many visitors in the galleries.

In a speech lasting over an hour Mr. Sapru explained the provisions of the Bill. He said that Japan had made rapid strides in building a mercantile marine during the last twenty years, primarily because, unlike India, she was not dominated by foreign vested interests. This was apparent from the discriminatory clauses in the Constitution Act. The speaker enquired what alternative the Government had when they were not in a position to reserve the coastal trade to Indian ships and could not grant subsidies to an Indian Company on account of the Government of India Act. He held that the only alternative was his own Bill. Mr. Sapru admitted the difficulty of ascertaining the extent of uneconomic and unfair competition and maximum and minimum rates, but suggested the setting up of a Shipping Advisory Board which could "reach an understanding between the 'Haves' and the 'Have Nots.'"

Kumarshanker Ray Chowdhary and Lala Ramsarandas supported the motion. The former holding that even under the Government of India Act, India could reserve her coastal trade for Indian Nationals.

MR. DOW'S OPPOSITION

An Unnecessary Bill

Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary, explained what the Government had done for the development of Indian shipping and said that there was nothing under the present conditions of Indian shipping which would justify a measure of this kind, and it was quite unnecessary, not merely because there was no rate war, but because the provisions of the Bill would do nothing to help the smaller companies, and he did not think there was anything in it to help the bigger ones. On the other hand, the Bill was likely to introduce quite unnecessary complications into the Indian Coastal Trade, in which no interference was justifiable.

PATRO AGREES WITH DOW

Sir A. P. Patro felt that the Bill was unnecessary and undesirable.

PAST OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said that he had heard Mr. Dow's speech with natural disappointment, but Sir A. P. Patro's speech was the most painful to him. Let not the history of Indian Shipping be forgotten.

Mr. Pantulu emphasised that the people were frankly dissatisfied with the eyewash of the "Dufferin" Training Ship and the system of deferred rebates was most pernicious and indefensible.

Mr. Parker had no doubt that behind the measure there was a group of powerful Indian Commercial Magnates, and the whole game savoured to be expropriatory.

Mr. Syed Padshah refused to believe in Mr. Parker's argument that the Bill savoured to be expropriatory.

Mr. Hossain Imam, supporting the motion discussed the need for the legislation and asked why should British commercial interests have had long drawn negotiations which were given effect to by legislation instead of leaving the whole question to conferences amongst the parties concerned as suggested by Mr H. Dow.

Mr Shivlal Motilal, pursuing the same argument, asked, why did not British commercial interests leave matters to good-will and mutual understanding, instead of forcing the British Government to insert discriminatory clauses in the Government of India Act. The speaker looked forward to a Government in India in the near future under which she would not only buy ships, but give effective protection to Indian companies.

ONLY METHOD.

Mr. V. V. Kalikar claimed that the much talked-of system of conference agreements had totally failed and the only method of encouraging Indian Mercantile Marine in the face of the Government of India Act was to pass the Bill that was before the House.

Mr. P. N. Sapru, replying to the debate, pointed out that the constructive policy of the Government so far as British companies were concerned, appeared to him as one of assistance, as was noticed in the huge amounts paid to the P. and O. for the carriage of mails, but so far as Indian companies were concerned, the Government had suggested mutual adjustment between the giant British concerns and the dwarf Indian shipping. This was a position which India would never accept.

Mr. Dow, briefly answering the points raised in the debate, said that in passing the bill, they were doing nothing which would in any way help the small Indian companies and at present there was no reason whatever for a measure of such comprehensive interference with the ordinary channels of trade in shipping, which was unnecessary and unjustifiable.

Mr. Sapru's motion was pressed to a division and was rejected by 25 votes to 14, all the elected Indian Members present in the House voting in favour.

The council adjourned till Saturday, October 2, when the Government will move ratification of the International Sugar Agreement.—A. P.

Orthodoxy And Bigotry Must Be Fought

Women Seek Protection Against Evasion Of Child Marriage Restraint Act

Forty-two Associations of women "representing every caste, faith, community and race" joined in supporting the principle and the provisions in the Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) introduced by Mr. B. Das in the Central Assembly, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at Wilson College Hall on Wednesday.

When Women Are Roused

Mrs. Macklin, presiding, said that "where protection of young life from physical danger and moral wrong are concerned, women are instinctively roused—and they realise the need of setting their faces against that wrong in a united and determined way".

Victims Of Man-made Laws

Mr. Justice Patkar who was specially invited to explain the provisions of the Bill said that the women of this country had been long subjected to several wrongs for centuries and ages due to man-made laws.

Lady speakers urged for vigorous war on orthodoxy and bigotry.

PREVENTIVE AND PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

Justice Patkar explaining the Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act introduced by Mr. B. Das in the Central Assembly, observed that it sought to make three improvements on the Sarda Act. At present the complainant under the Act had to deposit security before the case was instituted. The improvement sought was to give discretionary powers to courts to demand securities from complainants in such cases.

The second improvement sought to make the provisions both punitive and preventive. The courts could issue injunctions to prevent the child marriages from taking place, if such marriages were contrary to the terms of the Child Marriage Restraint Act

The third improvement was in the direction of empowering the courts to take an undertaking from the husband or the guardian of the child-wife, to keep her away and prevent consummation of marriage till the girl attained the age of 14

Justice Patkar explained how attempts were being made by some persons to evade the provisions of the Sarda Act by migrating to neighbouring States from British India and sometimes even to foreign countries, only with the purpose of evading the provisions of the Act and to contract child marriages.

BLOT ON CIVILIZATION.

Emphasising the importance of holding such meetings and gatherings to discuss matters concerning them and before Bills in which the interests of the women of this country were involved could be placed on the anvil of the Legislative Assembly, the speaker said that the agitation carried on by them had had salutary effect in the past.

The Hindu Law, for example, he observed, was the most inflexible, wooden and antideluvian and was not in accordance with the present environment of Society.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "This meeting is of opinion that in order to prevent evasion of the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) by British Indian subjects contracting child marriages outside British India and thus escaping the penalties provided in the said Act, and to ensure uniform administration of the Act by all the Courts in British India, a Section should be added in the Bill introduced by Mr. B. Das, to the effect that offences against the Child Marriage Restraint Act committed by British Indian subjects even outside the limits of British India, should be punishable in the same way as other offences under the Indian Penal Code."

(2) "This meeting also records its whole-hearted support to the principle and the provisions in the Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 introduced by Mr. B. Das in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to give priority to it and pass the same at an early date."

The first resolution was moved by Mrs. Jaishri Raiji who said that attempts were being made to evade the provisions of the Act. In order to ensure uniform administration the amendment was necessary. Even the High Courts of different provinces differed in their decisions on the point. She gave an instance of Bombay and Madras High Court rulings in two such cases recently and pointed out how they differed on the same point.

Dr. Jerbanoo Mistri seconded the resolution and the following ladies supported:

Mrs. Suffi Tyabji, Mrs. Sulochana Modi and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

The second resolution was moved by Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukthanker, who said the time had come to wage war on orthodoxy and bigotry.

Mrs. Sorojini Mehta seconded the resolution.

The following ladies supported: Mrs. Shantabai Daundkar and Mrs. Bachuben Thakkur.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan.

19 To Hang In Russia

Sequel To Campaign Against Agricultural Sabotage

MOSCOW, Sept. 28.

Nineteen death sentences were passed to-day in connection with the Soviet campaign against agricultural sabotage

Most of the convicted persons were employees of Grain Collecting Commissions who were found guilty of destroying wheat supplies and discrediting Soviet regime in the eyes of peasants.

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SIR PHEROZSHAW MEHTA ROAD, BOMBAY.

Provident Fund Provision Ruled Out Of Order

Sir Cowasji Wants Retalitory Powers For Central Government

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

In the Legislative Assembly the President ruled out Professor Ranga's amendment seeking to empower Local Governments to direct that a provision be made by insurance companies for provident fund for employees. The question whether the amendment fell within the scope of the bill was argued for nearly one hour before the president gave the ruling.

Mr. F. E. James raised a point of order and stated that the amendment would extend the scope of the Bill. He referred to the previous rulings holding such amendments as out of order.

Mr. Satyamurthi contended that the amendment was in order and pointed out that the scope of the Bill was to regulate business in Insurance and this included regulating it as far as employees were concerned. He referred to the debate on the Tariff Bill of 1934 when Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment which intended to protect labour in the industries concerned. An objection was taken on the ground that it widened the scope of the Bill but the Chair held that the amendment was in order, though he ruled the elaborate discussion on labour conditions as out of place.

SIR N. N. SIRCAR'S JOKES.

Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out that the Bill was merely to consolidate three previous acts and to make changes therein

The President interrupting asked whether there was any provision relating to Provident Fund in the old acts.

Sir N. N. Sircar said no and proceeded to explain that the amendment if admitted, would have the effect of extending the scope of the Bill so widely as to permit, for instance, Managing Agents being given fire-arms to protect themselves against the many enemies that they apparently had (laughter) and the duty-free entry for ganja and other things for workers (renewed laughter).

Mr. M. S. Aney argued that the Bill was not merely intended to consolidate but to improve the Insurance business. Further the Bill contained many new provisions which were not found in the old Acts such as Licensing Agents. The business of insurance could not be done without any consideration of employees, who were as much part of it as employers.

ACCEPTED PRINCIPLE IN WEST.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai thought that past rulings gave no guidance in the matter. He drew attention to the provisions relating to the limitation of commission and to the reciprocity of treatment of foreign companies, which, he said, were new ones and supported his viewpoint that the Bill intended to put together previous laws and to extend them in all directions. He stated that modern legislation in other countries recognised, for instance, housing accommodation for labourers as part of the conditions making for the sound working of certain industries. The Government of India also acted on the principle of the provision of certain amenities to officials as part of the need to ensure sound and efficient administration. The question, therefore, was whether the amendment before the house did or did not relate to Insurance business or rather was it unrelated to it.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

The President giving his ruling stated that the existing law relating to insurance did not contain any provisions for instituting Provident Fund for the benefit of employees in Insurance Companies. It was argued that it was justifiable to have that provision by a Clause in the Bill for that purpose. His attention was not drawn to any single clause in the Bill which bore affinity to the amendment. The amendment was in the form of a new clause sought to be inserted after clause 38 relating to the licensing of agents. He did not say that the Provident Fund did not have any relation to the business of insurance but the relation was a remote one and it could not by any means be said that an amendment like this came within the scope of the Bill.

SIR COWASJI'S CAUTION.

Mr. F. E. James moved the next amendment to Clause 53 with a view to restricting the Central Government's power of imposing reciprocal disabilities on non-Indian companies to the special requirements of the keeping of deposits or assets only. He said that the clause, as now drafted, would lead to unnecessary harassment of foreign companies.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir pointed out that if the powers of the Central Government were thus restricted the Government would not be able to retaliate against a foreign country in which an Indian Insurer, for example, was prevented from employing Indian clerks and officials.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that it was wise to have full powers of retaliation as it could not be foreseen at present in how many other directions the Central Government might be called, apart from the requirements of keeping deposits and assets. He, therefore, opposed the amendment.

The House agreed to postponing till to-morrow further consideration of the amendment. Sir N. N. Sircar pointing out that an agreement might be reached by informal consultations among members.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The House quickly disposed of sections up to 87 but agreed to postponement till to-morrow of consideration of Clause eighty-six defining Mutual Insurance Company and co-operative Insurance Society.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's amendment to extend to Mutual Insurance Societies the provisions relating to Mutual Insurance Companies and co-operative insurance societies was rejected.

Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out that if Mutual Insurance Societies were as the mover stated, functioning without being registered, either under the Companies Act or under the Co-operative Societies Act, they were liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000 each. If, however, they were registered then, the provisions would apply to them.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's amendment urging addition of Sub-Clause (2) to Clause 87 with the object of giving power to Mutual Insurance Companies and Co-operative Insurance Societies to issue debentures or raise loans up to Rs. 25,000 was negatived by 49 votes to 41.

The House then adjourned to to-morrow.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD PERSONNEL

Satyamurti's Questions in Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Sir N. N. Sircar informed Mr. Satyamurti in answer to a question in the Central Assembly today that Government did not propose to carry out the vote of House as expressed on Sardar Sant Singh's amendment to rules to enable the House to discuss matters of privilege with precedence over other business

PRESENT TARIFF BOARD.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether Government proposed to appoint the permanent Tariff Board consisting of persons of the Status of judges of the High Court with a view to inspire public confidence Sir Sultan Ahmed: No. Sir Government have no reason to believe that the personnel selected for the Tariff Board in the past has not inspired public confidence.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS.

Answering Mr. Satyamurti's question regarding Indo-British trade talks, Sir Sultan Ahmed said Government were not prepared during the course of negotiations to make public the details relating to the progress and nature of proposals put forward by either party and their instructions to their delegates or advice tendered by non-official advisors.

Mr. Satyamurti asked a number of supplimentaries. He enquired whether Government expected to be in a position to make at least an interim statement to the Assembly before the Session concluded.

Sir Sultan: No

Mr. Satyamurti further asked whether Government definitely refused to comit themselves to take a verdict of the house before they came to any agreement with Great Britain.

Sir Sultan: Government have not come to any conclusion as to whether they will consult or abstain from consulting the Assembly. —Associated Press Special.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS ABROAD

One For East Africa And Kenya Selected

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Indian Trade Commissioners so far appointed in England, Germany, Italy and Japan, stated Sir Sultan Ahmed, replying to Mr. Satyamurti in the Assembly added that the officer for the post of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa which will include Kenya has already been selected and is at present undergoing preliminary training The question of appointing Trade Commissioners in United States of America and Egypt is now under consideration of the Central Government. Government do not consider it necessary at present to appoint separate Indian Trade Commissioners in other countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and China. The question of appointment of Agents in other parts of the Empire is the concern of Education, Health and Lands Department and outside the Empire of the External Affairs Department. It is estimated that Indian population is as follows:—In Canada 1,599; in Australia 2,404; in New Zealand 1,166; in Trinidad 151,076; in Fiji 85,002; in British Guiana 138,334; in Kenya 34,955; in United States 5,850; in Dutch Guinea 36,150; in Egypt 1,025; and in China 4,000.

Sir Sultan Ahmed informed Dr. Deshmukh that as far as Government are aware, there are in India five fellows of the Institute of Actuaries, London, one fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, and fifteen associates of the Institute of Actuaries, London. The Railway Member stated in reply to Mr. Ramnarayan Singh regarding the Bihta Enquiry that Allahabad was selected to suit the convenience of the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, who has been entrusted with holding the enquiry. Government's attention has been drawn to press comments suggesting a change in the venue But it is regretted that it is not thought feasible to make a change.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister of Bengal, arrived at Simla on Wednesday.

CASUALTIES ON FRONTIER

Gurkha Rifles Engages Enemy Gang 300 Strong

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The latest communique on the Waziristan situation states that considerable casualties were suffered by hostile tribes. seven dead being found among them yesterday, when the Bannu Brigade from Razmak assisted by the Frontier Force Regiment and Gurkha Rifles engaged an enemy gang estimated at 300 strong who had collected on September 26 in the hills west of Razmak.

Government casualties were:

KILLED:—Indian other ranks two.

WOUNDED:—Indian other ranks 20.

In an engagement near Sarwakai when piquets were attacked by an enemy gang four were killed including one Indian officer and four were wounded on Government side.

Near Razmak-Narai while attempting to damage a culvert during night five enemies were, it is reported, killed.—United Press.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

NASIK Sept. 23.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Bombay Labour leader addressed the students of the H. P. T. Arts College on the true implications of the demand of the Constituent Assembly of India. If all are agreed that the present constitution is being imposed against the wishes of Indian people, he contended, then the Constituent Assembly was the only method to voice forth the united will of the Indian masses—the form and representation of the various communities were of a minor character at present.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. T. Avinashilingam Chettiar, to discuss the indiscriminate assault made by some British soldiers on the people at Dagshai in the Punjab, which resulted in the death of one, was disallowed by the President on the ground that the matter was 'sub-judice.' When the motion came before the House, the Law Member stated that an officer had been investigating the matter and two Privates of Royal Scott had been arrested.—United Press.

Railways Contributions Resolution

SIMLA, Sept. 29

Lobby talks reveal that the resolution regarding Railways' contributions to the Reserve Fund is likely to come up for discussion in the Assembly on October 1. It is further learnt that the resolution is likely to have a smooth passage as it is expected to receive the support of all parties in the House.—A. P. Special.

TRANSFER OF A U. P. OFFICER

Govt.'s Policy Behind It

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the reversion of an Officiating European District Magistrate, which followed an alleged unpleasant incident between him and one Parliamentary Secretary to the U. P. Government.

The Officiating Collector has been reverted as Joint Magistrate and transferred to another District. The incident is reported to have occurred when the Parliamentary Secretary to Revenue Minister visited a certain place in connection with the flood situation. The matter was reported to the Premier who is said to have called for an explanation from the Officer concerned. The transfer has now been Gazetted.

Speaking generally and without any reference to this incident, Dr. Mahmudullah Jang, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, told your representative that Government's policy is no Indian, be he a Congressman or non-Congressman should be insulted by any Government Officer. If any Indian is insulted and his complaint on enquiry is found correct, action would be taken against the erring officer.

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 29.

The first session of the Hyderabad Legislative Council was held to-day with Nawab Mirza Yarjung Bahadur, Law Member in the Chair. Among the 28 Bills, the Bill to amend the High Court Act was moved by Mr Parhashimyar the Jung Bahadur accepted it without any division. Owing to the mover's absence, the Bill to amend the Companies Act was postponed

Among the rest of the Bills the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code in order to remove the practice prevalent in Hyderabad of unnecessarily sending judgment debtors to the Civil Prisons was moved by Mr. Parabdulla Pasha but was rejected after a heated discussion Other Bills were all referred to the select committee while the motion regarding the Cinematograph Act and Military Forces Act has also been sent to the Select Committee. A resolution was passed expressing the services of Has-Himyar Jung, Secretary of the Legislative Council, who is retiring shortly.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

regain her old position in the world then it was not enough if she merely achieved her political freedom. Political freedom would come and must come. He did not underrate political freedom. As a matter of fact he had been working towards that end during the last 25 years. Indians had to rediscover India and adjust themselves to the twentieth century.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi thanked the speaker of the afternoon.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman of the afternoon was proposed by Mr. C. G. Parekh. The speaker and chairman were entertained to tea by the Field Club after the lecture..

Syud Hossain's Message To Young India

Indians Must Adjust Themselves To 20th Century

"If India is ever going to get back to original place, it was not enough if she attained political freedom. Political Freedom she will have and she must have. India's men and women would have to rediscover the real India—India the purveyor of light to the whole world—that she was in religion philosophy and culture. If there was any sense of intellectual integrity among Indians they would have to accept and acknowledge that India and Indians who were once in the height of glory were to-day wallowing in the nether-world and should set about to see that India got back to her original place."

So said Dr. Syud Hossain, in the course of a lecture on "India's contribution to world Civilization" delivered on Wednesday afternoon in the Bombay University Hall. The lecture was organised by the Bombay Field Club and Mr. S. A. Brelvi was in the Chair.

Mr. Brelvi introducing Prof. Syud Hossain, said that he was one of the world's greatest living orators. He was a student of the history of Indian and Islamic civilisations. He had imbibed the best of both Eastern and Western culture and because he was a true Indian, and a true Muslim, he was a true citizen of the world. He came from a well-known and respectable family in Bihar. He began his career as a journalist in England and wrote for many of the well-known English papers. He later was in the "Bombay Chronicle" as the Assistant Editor, when Mr. B. G Horniman was the Editor. The speaker himself was a colleague of Dr. Syud Hossain and had learnt a good deal from him which had stood him in good stead, and had also learnt to love and respect him. When Pandit Motilal Nehru started the "Independent," he could act think of a better man in India than Dr. Syud Hossain to take charge of the Editorial Chair. He was one of the three members of the Delegation that went to Europe to represent India's case against the Treaty with Turkey. He also represented Indian Press at the Washington Conference. He was Editor of the "New Orient Magazine". During the seventeen years he had been out, mostly in the United States, he had in a masterly way interpreted the East to the West, and reminded them of the debt West owes to the India. Islamic Culture and Islamic Democracy.

FOUR GREAT CIVILISATIONS.

Dr. Syud Hossain, who rose amidst cheers expressed his pleasure at being able to address the first public meeting after seventeen years in a city which he knew very well and loved very well. Referring to the subject of the afternoon he said that it was essential to have a detached perspective to understand the real contribution of India to the world civilisation. It was essential to take a wider and a more extensive view of things. Firstly it was essential to know what Western civilisation was and know what the West was. To-day there were four great historical civilisations in the world existing and functioning side by side. Firstly there was the Indian civilisation which was an entity in itself. Then there was China and Chinese civilisation which had spread over the better part of the East. Thirdly there was the Islamic civilisation which was not confined to one particular country but spread over several countries and lastly there was the Modern Western Civilisation of Europe and America.

Continuing Dr. Syud Hossain stated that there was continuity in the progress of civilisation and since the down of time there had been exchange of ideas, and there was even cultural exchange. Historians wrote that the first civilisation was that of Greece. But it had been proved that they had derived their inspiration from the Egyptian and Persian civilisations. The Romans who built their first World Empire, built it on the Greek foundations Between the Modern Western Civilisation and the Collapse of Roman Civilisation, clear thousand years intervened and during that period Europe was fertilised by Islamic culture.

INDIA'S FIRST PLACE.

India held the first place among the civilisation as it was the oldest living civilisation in the whole world. It was as old as the history itself which is dated to begin six thousand years ago. Even the Chinese civilisation was only five thousand years old. What was unique and extraordinary was the surviving value of Indian Civilisation. The Egyptian, the Babylonian; the Greek; the Roman and the Carthage civilisation had come and passed into the limbo. It was only the Indian civilisation that had maintained its position through the millennium. It had kept its social spiritual and Cultural side intact. The speaker quoted Lord Curzon who stated that India has left a deeper mark on history, religion and philosophy of mankind than any other unit in the world. It was upto the students of India to find out why India which was once the beacon light and medium of universal spiritual splendour of the World had to-day touched the lowest depths of moral degradation that Indians could not even hold a lamp to other great modern civilisations. That was much more important than mere academical study of India of the past. He suggested that students should study it from a point of view of finding out why there was a decline and how India could back to her original position, through scientific methods as that ruled out sentiment. The question should be what were Indians of to-day doing and not what the ancestors did before. The ancestors gave to the world everything of which it was proud to-day—culture, spiritualism, religion and philosophy.

ADJUST TO 20TH CENTURY.

It was essential that a study of these questions should be made. Indians had to emancipate themselves from the cobwebs and look ahead. If India were ever to

(Continued in Col. 5.)

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

AT THE WINDOW

In the morning Felton came as usual. Milady let him see to the preparations for her breakfast in silence, and he retired without a word having passed between them.

Towards noon Lord Winter entered. Milady was looking out at the window, and pretended not to hear the door open.

"Ah, ah!" said Lord Winter, "after having played comedy and tragedy, we are now playing melancholy. Yes, I understand how you would like to be at liberty out there on a splendid ship dancing upon the waves of that emerald-green sea. Patience, patience! In four days' time the sea will be open to you,—more open perhaps than you care for, for in four days England will be relieved of you. Here is a passport that I have drawn up for you, and which will serve as a rule of conduct in the future life I intend to give you."

THE PASSPORT

Then taking a paper out of his pocket and unfolding it slowly, he began to read:—

"Order to conduct to. . . .The name is blank," interrupted Lord Winter. "If you have any preference you can point it out to me; and if it is not within a thousand leagues of London attention will be paid to your wishes. I will begin again. then:—"Order to conduct to. . the person named Charlotte Backson, branded by the justice of the kingdom of France, but liberated after chastisement. She is to dwell in this place without ever going more than three leagues from it. In case of any attempt to escape the penalty of death is to be applied She will receive five shillings per day for lodging and food and other necessities."

Milady remained silent; only this time it was no longer from affectation but from terror. She thought the order was ready for immediate execution, but to her intense relief she observed that the paper had not yet been signed.

Glorious

Mount Abu

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World of Wireless

HOW RADIO PLAYS ARE PRODUCED

On an average, three dramatic productions are broadcast by the BBC each week. As assuredly as the casts who people them, they have their own personality, character, and atmosphere, which, through the medium of the spoken word, rely for subtle interpretation upon the skill and technique of the producer.

The nerve-centre of these broadcasts is on the seventh floor of Broadcasting House, behind a heavy oak door on the circular window of which is inscribed 'DC1'—Dramatic Control Panel No. 1.

Inside DC1 is a bank of apparatus which might be thought to resemble a surrealist interpretation of a camel. On one side of the streamlined 'hump' that rises from the centre of a heavy, cellulosed table are series of controls. Beneath the 'fade-knobs' as these controls are called, are series of switches; above, a number of tiny light-windows that, when illuminated, bear the abbreviated sign for each of about a dozen production studios, several floors below.

By the time that a final rehearsal takes place, the cast have already met the producer on six or seven occasions. Together, they have read through their script, have had emphasised to them

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

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'ARCHERS OF THE AIR'

British Listeners Hear 1,300 Talks A Year

'I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth I know not where. . . '

When Sir Richard Maconachie, Director of Talks in the BBC's Home Service, once described members of his Department as the 'archers of the air,' it was those words of the poet that suggested the metaphor.

During each of the past five years, more than thirteen hundred talks have been broadcast to British listeners and the average now is over thirty a week. But there has, as yet, been little opportunity for the BBC to assess with any accuracy the success of talkers and talks.

'Tastes differ so widely,' Sir Richard says. 'To some, the interest of their own occupations is apparently so absorbing that they want to hear about them; in other cases the desire for escape from daily surroundings has to be met by tales of travel and adventure; some demand material for controversy, others food for thought. . . .'

So it is that during any one week of the year naturalists and statesmen, sportsmen and chefs, housewives and authors, follow one another in quick succession into one or other of the talks studios on the third floor of Broadcasting House.

It may be due only to a happy coincidence that in one of the studios designed on the lines of a well-equipped library in a country house, a large picture of George Washington hangs above the place; truth in talks is a major factor in the search for authorities on any topic that is to be discussed over the air.

The fact that every studio may be needed for rehearsals almost every minute of every day may seem strange to the average listener, yet talks are rehearsed as completely as any part in a play. But the fact should hide itself in the resulting naturalness of a pleasant, easy, conversational manner, which, second only to the expert knowledge of a subject, is absolutely essential to a successful radio talker.

REHEARSALS.

At least one rehearsal precedes every broadcast talk, mainly to get the timing exactly right and to familiarise the talker with the microphone and with his surroundings in the studio. The man or woman who does really well regards the microphone as an old friend—someone to be spoken to in the simple, intimate way that would be perfectly natural in one's own living room. It is not a bit of good trying to speak or lecture to eight million listeners at once. The listener ought to be able to feel that the talker is talking to him personally, not to everyone else in the country.

DIFFERENT TECHNIQUE.

The technique is utterly different from that either of lecturing to a big audience in a public hall or holding forth as an authority on a political platform. Howard Marshall and C. H. Middleton are two men who have the happy style of chatting to the microphone in a friendly way.

On the whole it is surprisingly difficult to get talkers to realise the importance of this manner. Even though they may appreciate it in others, they find it hard to copy and it seems difficult for them to understand that it is far better to talk to a listener than to speak at listeners as a body. From the point of view of the talks assistants on the BBC staff, the ideal script is that which is written as the writer normally speaks. Slang is quite permissible if it falls naturally from the talker's lips. 'Don'ts,' 'can'ts,' and 'won'ts' are often better than 'do nots,' 'cannots,' and 'will nots.'

"OTHER FOLK."

Do you remember how, when you were at school, you sometimes used to have to stand up in front of the class and read from a textbook? If you do, you will probably also remember how strangely unlike yourself you sounded. You probably thought everyone else in the class sounded quite different when addressing the teacher than when talking to anyone else! And a similar thing happens in many cases when people are asked to broadcast a talk. They may be excellent conversationalists among their friends, able to tell a good story or to talk 'shop' naturally. But before the microphone they become other folk, with unaccustomed phrases and words such as they would never dream of using in conversation but might employ when writing obituary notices of their friends or letters to their bank manager. Consequently, ten or a dozen people, all with expert knowledge, remember, may have to be approached by the BBC before one is found who is able to talk in a way that seizes and holds the attention of listeners.

Well-known people—Max Beerbohm and George Robey are examples—generally take immense trouble at rehearsal. Some memorise their scripts so that their broadcast talk sounds perfectly spontaneous. That, perhaps, is because they are closely in touch with life as it is, and know how human beings react to this or that. . . .

RESULT OF BBC PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

The results of a very successful photographic competition, organised by BBC Empire Broadcasting, have been announced. The competition was entitled 'Some Other Listeners,' and entrants were asked to submit their own snapshots illustrating this phrase.

The winner was Mr. Allan Davies, of Nyeri, Kenya, who submitted a photograph of himself listening to Daventry while on safari in the Northern Frontier Game Reserve of Kenya. With him were natives of a section of the hill-dwelling tribe named Wandarobo, which only within the last year or two has been induced to mix with other tribes or with any white people. That evening three elephants passed within two yards of Mr. Davies's wireless receiver.

The second prize went to Mr. W. A. Magnell, of Vua, Nyasaland and two entrants, Capt. S. F. Harvey Williams, of Quetta, India and Capt. M. G. Richards, of Tonj, Southern Soudan, tied for the third prize.

The photographs were submitted to eight judges, who in passing their judgments considered the subjects of the photographs rather than their technical excellence. Their decision showed that the second prize-winner was very little behind the winner, and the two competitors who tied for the third prize were not far behind. An extra prize was awarded so as not to divide the third prize.

The entries generally showed considerable merit, although some entrants seemed to overlook the object of the competition and sent in pictures of animals, birds, and landscapes. Although some of these were excellent photographs, they could not be considered by the judges.

TELEVISION FROM A FILM STUDIO

Television viewers in Great Britain are shortly to see direct shots of films in the making, when the BBC mobile television unit goes to the Pinewood film studios at Iver Heath, Buckinghamshire. From September 30 to October 5 scenes at the studios will be televised.

Jessie Matthews, Maurice Chevalier, Adele Astaire, and other stars of the screen will be seen during actual filming, so that viewers will obtain a first-hand impression of how a big picture is built up. Transmission from the film stages will be given on three nights. The first will show Sonnie Hale directing the new Gaumont-British picture, 'Sailing Along', with Jessie Matthews, Jack Whiting, Roland Young, and Barrie McKay. On another evening Rene Clair, the distinguished French director, will be seen at work on a new Jack Buchanan picture, with Maurice Chevalier and Adele Astaire on the set. The third stage shot will show a British Paramount film in production.

During the afternoon transmissions, which will be given daily, viewers will be taken behind the scenes to see the workshops, the power house, the plasterers' shop, and the boardroom. This is actually the rebuilt saloon of the "Mauretania." The cutting rooms will also be visited, as well as the twenty-two-acre garden which has figured in many of the films that have come from these studios since they were opened twelve months ago. During the television inspection of the models department, it is hoped to stage a train smash.

The tour will include the dressing rooms, and it is hoped that such stars as Nova Pilbeam, Will Hay, Lili Palmer, and the boy actor, Desmond Tester, may act as guides. Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, the eminent director, may also face the television camera.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN TOKYO

"Things To Learn From Japan"

(From A Correspondent.)

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

The Indian delegates to the World Education Conference here, were entertained at a dinner party on August 7, given under the joint auspices of the Friends of India Society and the Indian Students Association of Tokyo, and more than 130 persons, both Indians and Japanese, were present.

WHAT INDIA CAN LEARN

"India has many things to learn from Japan," said Mr. Rash Behari Bose, who presided over the gathering. "She should not be struck by the modern civilisation which Japan has imported from the West and other superficial things but should learn the real secret of Japan's greatness. How Japan became so great a nation, within such a short space of time, should be studied by the Indians, so that they may return to their country and teach the Indians the spirit,—the spirit of sacrifice, which is responsible for Japan's advance. From the humblest Japanese to the Prime Minister, all are animated by one desire, to serve the country and the Emperor, and they are ever ready to lay down their lives for it. The Indians could profitably emulate this from Japan."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Professor P. Seshadri, head of the Indian delegation, thanked the hosts, and urged upon the necessity of sending more Indian students to Japan. He was followed by Dr G. M. D. Sufi, Professor Godbole of the Benares Hindu University, Dr. Sethi of the Punjab, Rao Bahadur Menon, ex-Judge, Mrs. J. Joshi and others. In the end, Dr Kora of the Japan's Women's University, spoke on the necessity of sending Indian girl students here for study.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS DOWN

Gold Firm And Silver Unchanged But Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on hedge selling influenced by favourable weekly weather report.

GOLD FIRM.

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet in the absence of outside support. Base metals were weak.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active but business continued small. Giltedged securities kept steady on scattered buying.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	8.33
To-day's opening	8.27
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	8.21
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.90
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.86
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 28.

In the absence of new incentive New York cotton showed considerable easiness to-day which with favourable weather conditions had somewhat depressing influence.

Some support appeared at lower levels but the demand on the whole continued restricted.

Trading in December opened at 8.27 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered hedge selling influenced by favourable weekly weather under the influence of which prices gradually sank to 8.24. At this level some local support appeared with the undertone steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.21 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 29.

The following were the opening ranges:-

October	(8.49/8.47) 8.47/8.47
December	(8.38/8.37) 8.28/8.27
January	(8.41/8.40) 8.29/8.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

American October	(4.85) 4.76
American December	(4.92) 4.84
Sakels November	(6.83) 6.59
Sakels January	(7.15) 7.00

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 171-4 and Rs. 170-8 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m was Rs. 170-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 29.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (3-3) 3-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10 3/4

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 3/4 buyers) £20 3/4 sellers.
Dunlop October (£23 sellers) £23 sellers
Lightning October (£21 3/4) £21 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 13/16 buyers) 8 11/16 value
Forward January March (9 1/16 paid and sellers) 8 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September (£15 1/2 sellers) £15 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 110 5/8 and December 109. The market showed easier tendency despite steadiness abroad owing to heavy selling of distant positions which was however taken up by covering and the market subsequently turned steadier.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 29.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.07 7/8 Prices declined on scattered local selling and lack of outside support with prices thereafter ruling steady.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	4.94 3/4
To-day's opening	4.94 5/8
To-day's closing	4.95

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	4.94.65
To-day's opening	4.94.75
To-day's closing	4.94.75

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 29.

Previous closing	144.54
To-day's opening	144.87
To-day's closing	144.62

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 29.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.76 and then slightly fell to 4.94.70 with the rate subsequently further easing to 4.94.60 on selling pressure.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94.75.

Franc opened at 144.86 with an easier trend but later developed steadiness rising to 144.59.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 144.62.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.912) 10.917
New York on Bombay (37.40) 37.39
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.02) 94.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£254 3/4 buyers £255 sellers. Steady) £246 buyers £246 1/4 sellers. Weak.
Lead (£20 1/4 buyers £20 5/16 sellers. Steady) £19 7/16 buyers £19 1/2 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£58 to £58) £53 to £55
Glasgow Iron sh (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold, Speculators bought. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 29.

Spot	19 7/8d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 29.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-7

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 109 5/8 as against the previous closing at 110 1/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Wheat January	5 10 3
Wheat May	5 6 3
Linseed May	8 1 9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Silver ready	50 11 6
Silver 1st settlement Asho	50 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement Kartak	50 12 6
Gold ready	34 12 6
Gold 1st settlement Asho	34 12 0
Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	34 11 6
Sovereigns	22 2 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Sept. 29. May 1938 Rs. a. p.	Sept. 1937 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 1 9	
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 1 9	
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 1 3	8 4 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 1 3	8 5 0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-6-6 at 2 p.m.. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 97-7-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follow:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	97	6	6
Highest	97	7	0
Lowest	97	6	6
Closing	97	7	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/8 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 29. 2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98) £98
3 per cent Indian (£92 1/4) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/4, £115 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 3/4) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 7/8) £73 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8 Ex Div.) £106 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 5/8 Ex Div.) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/8) £108 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 29. 2-30 p.m.

Coppers were steadier. Giltedgeds were quiet but firm. Other sections after being firmer ruled easier on continental selling.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (150-0) 148-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
Hydro Electric (£6 5/8) £6 1/4
Musical Industries (20-3) 20-3
Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (85-3) 85-3
Realisation 1930 (£93) £93
Dunlop Rubber (34-3) 34-3
Unilever Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Ford Motors (26-9) 26-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£74 1/2) £73 3/4
British American Tobacco (111-3) 110-7 1/2
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-9) 148-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (29-10 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Distillers (108-6) 108-1 1/2
Bredfords Dyers (£6 7/8) £6 1/2
British Celanese (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-3) 45-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-0) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 28-9
Inter Nickels (£53 5/8) £51 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-0) 75-0
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-0
Donaro Teas (46-6) 46-5
Empire of India (33-0) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (36-0) 35-0
Gula Kelampong (33-9) 33-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-0) 34-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (51-10 1/2) 52-6
Burma Corporation (16-4 1/2) 16-0
Rio Tintos (£18 1/2) £18 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
Association Portland Cement (86-10 1/2) 86-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (116-3) 115-0
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 31-3
Union Corporation (£8) £8 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (47-6) 47-6
Anglo Iranian (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Burma Oil (128-1 1/2) 128-1 1/2
Musical Eagle (15-1 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Shell Transport (105-0) 105-0
Royal Dutch (£43 5/8) £42 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£66 1/2) £66 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£32 5/8) £32 5/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 5/8) £21 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£78) £77 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 29.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 49 1/2) dol 48
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 40 1/4) dol 37
U S Steel Common (dol 80 3/4) dol 79 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 121 1/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Weak On Continental Liquidation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Stock Exchange opened firm but subsequently weakened on continental liquidation, directed chiefly against selected kaffirs, oils and internationals.

Base metals also weakened in sympathy. There was sharp break in metals, the prices of tin falling by £10 on bear selling while copper, lead and spelter were also easier.

Rubber declined on bear selling.

Wall Street opened weak.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Coals Easier But Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

Jutes ruled practically unchanged and business was also limited. Coals were easier due to profit-taking operations and business was also put through on a limited scale. Teas continued to rule firm and a fair turnover took place. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities continued to be steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent G. 88 small lot; three and a half per cent G.P. 97-7, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/4 small lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/3, four per cent Punjab loan 1948 107/8; three per cent do 1952 99/4.

Banks:—Central Bank 31 small lot; Imperial conty 378. Reserve Bank 124 small odd lot.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat 85. Dehri Rohtas 14.

Cottons:—Cawnpore textiles 2/15; Kosoram 8/2; Muir Mills ord 285/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 27/12; Bengal 370; Bhalgora 5/10; Burra Dhemo 5/9; Borrea pref 117; Burrakur 17/12 ex div; Central Kurkend 12/8; Dhemo Main 13/8; Equitable 40/6; Hurriladih 20/4; Kalapahari 18; Khas Kajoria ordy 15/4; Khas Kajoria pref 15/8; Lakurka 11; North Damuda 8/2; Searsole 6/6; Standard 36/4; ex div; West Jamuria 32/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 19/4; Deoli 8/12; East Indian 28/8; Katras Jherria 28: New deerbhoom 19/5.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy 341 small lot; Anglo-India pref 149; Birla 19/12; Budge Budge pref 148; Hooghly pref 19/2. India 316; Lansdowne 163 small lot; Waverley 1/12; Bally 191 small lots; Caledonian 377; Dalhousie pref 145; Howrah 51/8; Kamarhatty 510; Reliance 64/8; small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11, Consolidated tin 8/12; Indian copper 3/4; Tavoy tin 2/14; Dalmia cement ordy 11/6; Dalmia cement defd 3/5; small odd lot; Dalmia cement pref 101 small lot; Bengal Chemical ordy 337; Cuttack electric 10/4; Gaya elec 10/12; Shahjahanpur elec 8/8; Burn and Company ordy 325; Hukumchand elec and steel ordy 12/6; Hukumchand electric and steel defd 3/10; Indian iron 52 small lots; Indian Malleable casting defd 2/8; Indian St. Wagon pref 123; Steel Corporation ordy 8/9; Steel Corporation pref 69; B.I. Corporation ordy 4/8; B. I Corporation pref 151/8; Indian rubber manufacturing 24/12; British Burma petrol 5/14; Titaghur paper ordy Rs. 2/8 paidup 22/8 small lot; Humayan property ordy 12/4; Humayan property defd 1/15;

Sugar:—Champaran 17/14.

Teas:—Baradighi 45/8; Betjan 24; Chandypore 125; Darjeeling tea and Chinchona 166 small lot; Dessai and Purbuttia 268/8; Durrang 18/8; Eastern Cachar 12/4; Gungaram 408/8; Hasirama 48/4; Kaliti 13/4; Hoolungoorie 291/8; Kodala 20/4; Nagri Farm 15/12, small lots; New Samanbagh 33 small lot; Patrakola 1010. Rutema 12/10: Tezpore 9/12.

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent Rangoon Municipal 97/4 small lot; three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 99/2, three per cent 1937/47 Calcutta Improvement Trust 95/14 small lot.—A.P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept. 29.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	16	9	0
Punjab January	14	6	0
Desi American January	18	9	6
Tone: weak.			
Wheat September	30	5	6
Wheat October	30	6	6
Wheat November	30	14	3
Wheat July	28	14	3
Tone: quiet.			
Gram September	23	4	6
Gram October	23	5	6
Gram November	23	11	0
Toria September	42	6	0
Toria November	42	8	0
Toria December	42	7	0
Toria February	38	15	6
Cottonseed September	14	13	0
Cottonseed January	16	2	6

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 29th September 1937, tenders to the amount of £660,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th October 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 28

Broach A/M 1938 opening 175 1/4 highest 176 1/4 lowest 175 1/4 closing 175 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 155 1/4 highest 155 1/2 lowest 155 closing 155
Bengal D/J opening 134 1/2 highest 134 3/4 lowest 134 1/4 closing 134 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-10-37) Rs. 6 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 19 1/2

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-3.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 5-4-6.
Kesar Rs. 10-11.
Saraya Rs. 10-8.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

HOW RADIO PLAYS ARE PRODUCED

(Continued from Page 9.)

the need for an accent here, a gasp there, and so on, until it has been possible for the producer to group them in a way best suited to the play—in one, two, three, four, five, or more studios.

For various technical reasons it is often impossible to have a complete cast in one studio, and by means of special circuits, the producer, at his desk in DC1, can not only hear the output of each of the studios in use, but, at the flick of a switch, can speak back to any or all of the cast. As a production proceeds, members of the cast in one studio can hear by means of a loudspeaker what is being broadcast from the others.

REHEARSALS

Some producers prefer to operate the DC1 controls during the actual broadcast; others like to be free to follow the closely-marked script while a dexterous assistant operates the knobs and switches, giving cues to each studio, introducing 'effects' and so on.

During final rehearsals, the producer dictates last-minute instructions to a couple of secretaries who sit by his side—the kind of criticisms that a hypercritical listener might make of a word, a sequence, or a sentence, but that to the average man or woman would sound perfectly well without alteration.

Now and again, if the producer's instructions have not been precisely followed, he will lean forward abruptly, and turn down a switch. His action brings to life a microphone on the desk before him, and at the same time silences the loudspeaker that brings him the studio output. Thus, in a second he is able to address a few words to the erring member of the cast.

And so the rehearsal goes on, for three, four, or five hours, interrupted only by brief breaks for refreshment.

INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH

(Continued from Page 6.)

brass and copper utensils, the copper Industry must have a bright future. It is, therefore, hoped that the U. P. Government will soon give its close attention to the possibilities of the Copper Industry in Garhwal and Kamaun.

Iron ores occur at Agar, Dechauri, Giwar, Kharai in Kumaun and at Chandpur, Dussoli, Lobba, Nagpur and Pokri in Garhwal.

The argument that due to want of coal in the U.P. these iron ores must lie unused does not stand to reason when one finds that Mysore, which is several hundred miles away from the nearest coalfield, has a flourishing iron Industry. It is charcoal which is being used instead of coal in Mysore. Any amount of charcoal can be obtained from the thick forests of the outer Himalayas.

Mighty Himalayas

Limestone and Gypsum, the two main constituents of Portland Cement, abound around Dehradun, Hardwar and Rishikesh. Why the U. P. should be dependent for its cement supply when a cement factory can be profitably started in the neighbourhood of Dehra Dun.

The Geological Survey of India has paid little attention to the minerals of the province and consequently practically the whole region of the U. P. Himalayas remains to be explored. It may be, therefore, necessary for the U. P. Government to maintain a full time Geologist to report on the mineral resource of the Province. If a systematic Survey is made of the northern parts of the Province, there is a great possibility that the mighty Himalayas may favour us with more valuable minerals

Minerals As Source Of Revenue

If the industries suggested above are established in the Provinces, the Governments can expect to get more money in the shape of Royalty than what they are getting at present. If the Governments give all the technical help and guidance necessary in the beginning towards the establishment of the various industries, to the businessmen, they can claim some percentage of profits from every Industry Governments can also start some of the important Industries themselves. Such steps would not be new to the Provincial Governments. Even the British Government have commercial relations with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the Turkish Oil Company and British South African Company, etc. There are increasing numbers of cases of direct commercial participation by Governments in the exploration, development and [illegible] of mineral products—Japan's operations in coal and iron in Manchuria the Russian Governments control of all minerals the German control of the Potash Industry are some of the prominent examples. Further, financial help by the Government is becoming an effective means of mineral development in the countries which do not attract private capital or for uses of stronger competition with outside sources or for the exclusion of outside capital.

Common Congress Policy

To accomplish the purpose outlined in the preceding paragraphs, it is suggested that the Congress should chalk out a common mineral policy for all the six provinces in which it is in power by calling a meeting of the leading geologists, metallurgists, industrial chemists, engineers and businessmen of the country and Ministers of Industries of the various provinces

It may be mentioned here that the department of Geology, Mining, Metallurgy, Industrial Chemistry, Ceramics and Glass of the Benares Hindu University are well equipped to carry on any work connected with the mineral industries of the country. Not only suitability of the minerals in the different industries can be tested here, but certain semi-commercial trials and large-scale experiments can also be carried out in the factories of the University. The University can, therefore, serve as a good centre for the Industrial activities of the Congress Ministers in the direction of Mineral development. Several qualified, energetic and trained geologists are to be found among the ex-students and members of the staff of the University who will be glad to offer their services to the Provincial Governments for carrying out the necessary exploration work in the different parts of the country.

(CONCLUDED)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

S Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons Capt W Dry arrived from Calcutta via Cocanada Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo

Lionel Edwards s.s. Falkenfels of 3852 reg tons Capt F Schwiefert arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Antwerp, Naples and Portsaid with passengers and general cargo

L Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamano of 13841 reg tons Capt S. Ferrara arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong Manila Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Baroda of 1888 reg tons Capt C J Feller arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Sept. 29.

B I S N s.s. Ormara of 2978 reg tons Capt D'Lonie sailed for Calcutta in wated ballast.

B I S N s.s. Nalgora of 4101 reg tons Capt J Endersby sailed for London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie sailed for Durbar via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

L Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamano of 13841 reg tons Capt G Ferrara sailed for Genoa via Massowa and Portsaid with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Tergestea of 3708 reg tons Capt A Leo sailed for Saigon via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 29-9-37.

S S Pres Van Buren (FFC) for Europe and American Ports via Suez
S S Elysia (Anch Line) for Europe and American Ports via Verawal
S S Trifels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and Suez.
S S Comorin (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo
S S Baroda (MM) for Calicut Alleppey Colombo Galle and Calcutta

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 29.

1 Shikisan Maru 2708 Karachi 30-9 M B Kaisha
5 Liana 4057 Port Said 1-10 L Dreyfus
6 Steel Ranger 3450 Calcutta 30-9 M M
7 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 1-10 K Nixon
8 Roxy 2605 Hull 1-10 Grahams Trading.
Havana Maru 3450 Karachi 1-10 O S K
10 British Justice 4122 Abadon N F Anglo I Oil
14 Nalgora 4101 Antwerp 29-9 M M
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 29-9 M M
16 Strathnaver 13361 London 2-10 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 30-9 M M
5 Haideri 912 Karachi 30-9 S Hassum
7 Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 2-10 Scindia S N
Tergestea 3708 Singapore 29-9 L Triestino
1 Indira 278 N F, N F, The New Dhotera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Lalita 283 Dholera 1-10 The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.
C/R Jalatarang 1464 NF NF Scindia S N
D/E Jalaganga 3080 Karachi 3019 Scindia S N
F Cambay Star 320 M Coast 30-9 S Hassum

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 1-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O

Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N
Manela 30-9-37 M M
Cathay 14-10-37 P and O
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O S N

FROM PLYMOUTH

City of Simla 18-10-37 Killick Nixon

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 2-10-37 K Nixon
Harmodi 9-10-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Waynegate 4-10-37 L Edwards
Simla 27-10-37 L Edward.

FROM SYDNEY

Nardana 2-10-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Borneo Maru 9-10-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 16-10-37 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 5-10-37 L Edwards
Trifels 2-10-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Bankura 7-10-37 M M
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Baroda 29-9-37 M M
Bankura 29-9-37 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 6-10-37 Turner Morrison

FROM CALCUTTA

Barpeta 2-10-37 M M.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 2-10-37 M M
Kenya 16-10-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 30-9-37 M M
Weissenfels L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR PLYMOUTH

City of Simla 23-10-37 K Nixon

FOR SYDNEY

Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 7-10-37 K Nixon
City of Barcelona 2-10-37 K N

FOR HAMBURG

Falkenfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Trifels 4-10-37 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Victoria 3-11-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ranchi 14-10-37 P and O S N
Comorin 1-10-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Conte Rosso 18-10-37 Lloyd Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI

City of Barcelona 1-10-37 K Nixon
Vita 2-10-37 M M
Ellora 25-10-37 M M
Havana Maru 1-10-37 O S Kaisha

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 11-10-37 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Varsova 1-10-37 M M
Barpeta 6-10-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 27-0-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M

FOR HULL

Roxby 4-10-37 Graham Trading

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalatarang 28-9-37
S S Victoria Marie 28-9-37
S S Sophia Marie 29-9-37
S S Haideri 29-9-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 29.

For Kobe 100 bales cotton raw Langley
S S Elysia for Manchester: 63 bales cotton raw Rally Bros; 150 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 2540 bags ground nut Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool: 1700 bags g nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 70 bdls deer horns J J Rahimtoola.

S S President Van Bureu for Genoa: 198 bales cotton raw Sapt Textile Products (India); 39 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Alexandria: 130 bags g nut seeds R Shantilal; 50 bags apricots R Shantilal; 20 bales cotton white shirting R Shantilal; 15 bales cotton grey sheeting R Shantilal.

For Istanbul: 65 bales cotton g m yarn A E Ejel; 51 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab; 25 bales cotton grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

For Marsina: 15 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejel.

For Jeyrouth: 21 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

S S Tryfels for Antwerp: 132 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 4000 pkts g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 286 bags bone meal J J Rahimtoola; 64 bags crushed bones J J Rahimtoola.

For Hamburg: 6920 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 8400 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam: 40 bags poppy seeds Shantilal; 4000 pkts g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

IMPORTS.

S S Jalavihar Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 18188 bags rice; 537 pcs eng sleepers; 70 bdls eng scantling; 126 cases matches.

From Cochin: 1110 bags cocoanuts; 17 dms cocoanut oil; 16 dms marotti oil.

From Colombo: 800 bags sago flour.

From Tuticorin: 276 bags cotton; 141 pkgs coreed husk dust; 30 cases sesbama leaves; 63 cases senna leaves; 40 cases mats; 36 bales cotton yarn; 22 bags cardamom.

From Calicut: 385 bags cocoanuts.

S S Jalataranj Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 13754 bags rice; 47 bags betel nuts; 1375 bags sago flour; 398 bags maize; 233 csks match wax.

From Colombo: 4472 bags copra; 53 cyl cocoanut oil.

S S Ormara Agents M Mackenzie from Alleppey: 556 bags copra.

From Calicut: 1446 bags cocoanuts; 3 cases tea; 50 bales cotton; 1200 bales g nut kernel.

From Rangoon: 13150 bags rice; 73943 bdls teak scantling; 324 bdls teak boards; 520 pcs teak planks; 874 pcs teak squares; 100 bags sago flour; 38 pcs block tin; 145 bags jeowari.

October Cotton Tenders Taken Up By Spot Interests

NEW YORK MARKET STEADY

Prices In Proximity To Loan Levels

Bombay, Sept 29

The New York cotton market gave a mixed showing though the session was generally steadier with interest centered on October which stood independently firm despite 507 notices with operations including the exchange of 40,000 bales between two leading spot houses for October to December at 17 points difference.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady and then turned steadier on higher Liverpool cables, active Far-Eastern buying, domestic trade buying and local support together with steadier Stock market. Prices thereafter reacted on hedge selling and selling by recent buyers on higher private crop estimates. Finally there was renewed spot house support. Prices opened 4 points up and December reached the highest 8.42 and then declined to 8.25 and the session closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed 4 points up at 8.66c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point with Spot cotton unchanged at 8.42c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened 4 points up. Offerings were light owing to the proximity of prices to loan levels. There was Bombay straddle buying and local speculative support. There was trade calling and investment support and the market closed unchanged to 2 points up. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed one point down at 5.05d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady. The Alexandria market was steady and closed 11 to 22 points higher.

TIME TO ACCUMULATE

Messrs. E. J. Sehwabach and Co. in their weekly report state:—

Cotton prices have moved consistently lower during the past fortnight, with insignificant rallying power, thereby reflecting numerous adverse features in the situation, both domestic and foreign. With all active positions, except July, below 9c level, under steadily increasing hedge pressure, the stabilising possibilities of the Government loan to cotton farmers is now to be tested. It has yet to be demonstrated how the farmers are going to co-operate with the loan and subsidy plan, which requires them to agree to compliance with whatever crop legislation is passed in the next session of Congress.

Prices have now reached a point where cotton may be diverted to the loan, and the trade is watching closely for any evidences of a more general movement in this direction, as a diversion from hedge sales to government loans might readily check the pressure of cotton from the South.

Clearing weather throughout the belt has resulted in larger hedge sales but the market is also well supplied with price-fixing orders and short covering at almost every point decline. Mills are eventually more inclined to fix prices as the market works downward and this demand is coming in substantial volume from both domestic and foreign spinners.

HEDGE SALES

The political situation in Europe, the continued hostilities in China, weakness in the French franc, the pronounced weakness in the securities markets and weakness in grains and other commodities have all contributed to undermine confidence and to discourage new outside speculative buying. Further anxiety and unsettlement was injected into the situation on Monday by the Government's week-end action in desterilizing dol 300,000,000 in gold. Additional declines in securities and commodities was the direct response to this inflationary gesture which was construed as indicating anxiety among the credit managers at Washington. Whether they fear that the present decline in securities, following its long spring and summer decline, accompanied by a receding business tide, forecast a real business depression, or will help to bring about one, it is clear that credit policy is being used in an attempt to turn the course of security prices.

The recent rainy weather over the belt has no doubt lowered the grade of the crop. It is generally believed however that the staple of this crop may be relatively high and that this should help sales of our cotton in foreign markets.

CROP ESTIMATE

The September crop estimate of the Department of Agriculture, in all probability, represents maximum figures for the season, in view of considerable deterioration conceded in the Eastern belt after the report was made up. In view of the imposing array of bearish factors, we feel that the market has stood up remarkably well. Hopes of an increase in world consumption of American cotton this season, according to the N. Y. Cotton Exchange Service, are being based chiefly on the premise that foreign countries will use more American than last season, in consequence of the large supply and the relatively low loan value put on this crop by the Government.

A favourable factor in the foreign market situation, according to this authority, is that, with cotton prices lower, those countries which have difficulty in obtaining dollar exchange, will be able to buy more bales of American cotton with the same amount of exchange. One of the principal factors in the foreign market situation will be the relationships between prices for American and foreign cottons and during recent weeks these have moved moderately in favour of larger sales of American cotton abroad. This authority also estimates August domestic cotton consumption at 620,000 bales against 583,000 in July and 574,000 in August last year.

BEARISH FEATURES

Prices at this writing are discounting actual bearish features, as well as fears of what may come in the way of further general business curtailment. The next few weeks will be a period of contract pressure and it remains to be seen whether attractive price levels, such as now exist, will bring sufficient trade and investment demand to stem the downward course of prices.

We believe that there is not much to be safely anticipated by way of further sharp price declines and favour a policy of gradual accumulation in the distant months for future requirements.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (10-20 a.m.)	8.42+09
New York December lowest (2-14 p.m.)	8.25—08
Liverpool January highest	4.97+05
Liverpool January lowest	4.93+01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Notices are being stopped by spot houses. No pressure to sell October basis has hardened for good grade of desirable quality good demand for export to Europe. Speculation small. Rumours of bearish estimates. Hedge selling expected to increase on all advances and diminish on all declines."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: American Cotton Co-operative Association estimate crop at 16583000.

Think March likely approach 8 cents Government policy thus far unchanged loan plan not very attractive as lending nine cents on middling 7/8 and better but only 7.75 below middling 7/8 and not lending on qualities below those eligible delivery New York contract.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Trading very mixed. Reports that increased quantities of cotton going into loan offset by ideal weather and extending crop movement.

New York: Resistance imparted by spot house absorption of fifty thousand October notices.

Prefer buying on declines only. Considerable selling by South. Advance is only temporary.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept 28

October	8.51+04
December	8.33—
January	8.35—
March	8.38—03
May	8.48—01
July	8.57—01
Middling Spot	8.65+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Sept 28

October	8.42+01
December	8.41—01
January	8.45—01
Middling Spot	8.42—

NEW YORK
New York, Sept 28

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
October	8.56
December	8.40
NOON CALL—	
October	8.55
December	8.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Sept 28

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	91,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	17,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 28

September	4.82—
October	4.82—
November	4.88+03
December	4.90+02
January	4.94+02
February	4.97+02
March	5.00+02
April	5.03+02
May	5.06+02
June	5.08+02
July	5.10+02
August	5.12+02
September	5.14—02
Middling Spot	5.05—01
10-12 a.m. quotations	
October	4.86
January	4.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 28

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
September	7.94
F G F Spot	8.69

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 28

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.14
Fine (good staple)	4.23
Superfine (good staple)	4.44
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.24
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.39
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.54
BENGAL—	
Good	3.57
Fully good	3.67
Fine	3.82

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept 28

Bank bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Bank bills 6 months market rate Unchanged
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate Unchanged
Interest day to day loan Unchanged
Interest 7 days' market loan Unchanged

LINSEED OIL
London, Sept 28

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt October sellers	29/10 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan April paid sellers	29/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Sept 28

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed per lb Sellers	8 13/16

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 29

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 5/8
Bank's buying T T 266 5/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,082
Bank's buying T T 1,102

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 80 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.94.81 28th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 29th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 29th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 13/32 29th instant
Java London 8.93 1/8 29th instant
London Paris 144.54 28th instant
London Belgium 29.37 1/4 28th instant
London Switzerland 21.86 3/4 28th instant
London Berlin 12.32 1/8 28th instant
London Stockholm 19.29 1/2 28th instant
London New York 4.94.65 28th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 3/8 28th instant
London Italy 94.00 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 27th instant
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 28th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 27th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 28th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 28th instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 28th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 29

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100
3 per cent 1951/54 101/6
4 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/9
5 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/2
4 per cent 1960/70 113/2
4 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105/10
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/12

TAX FREES.
4 per cent 1954/63 112
5 per cent 1945/55 120/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.
4 per cent B P I 1974 109
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118
6 per cent 1954 131
3 per cent K P T 1956 131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/6 and closed at Rs. 97/7. Cash quotation was two annas higher.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 28

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	109 5/8 XD
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	75

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 28

GIZA—	
Spot	7.53+1
October	6.55—20
November	6.58—20
December	6.94—4
January 1938	7.06—4
March 1938	7.18—2
May 1938	7.24—4
July 1938	7.33—4
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.76+3
October	6.17—3
November	6.17+7
January 1938	6.15+4
March 1938	6.19+3
May 1938	6.24+3
July 1938	6.27+4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 29.

	Cwts.
Wheat	25,874
Linseed	17,509
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	104
Gingellyseed	139
Poppyseed	336
Groundnuts	1,153
Castorseed	3,532
Rice	25,425
Myrabollams	100
Mowraseed	45
Gram	2,039
Joowar	2,313
Maize	14
Barley	156
Bajree	1,264
Indian Sugar	329

Drop In Cotton Prices

HEAVY SPECULATIVE SELLING

Prices Reach New Low Levels

Bombay, Sept 29

The local forward cotton market was weak to-day and prices reached new low levels.

There was a marked absence of any support and two professional operators were principal sellers. One was reported buying. "Put" rights at the present low level while the other one was a seller in the open market.

Recently the market was very steady with more inclination to cover sales but heavy long interest was indicating technical weakness.

There is considerable short interest in the local market against straddle operations as our parity is unduly high.

To-day the local market was expected to open at Rs. 174 for Broach A/M delivery in sympathy with unchanged New York advices, but the market opened easy at Rs. 173/8 and declined straight way to Rs. 171/8 a new low level. The technical position of the market is weak and unless American markets improve indications are in favour of lower levels in the local market.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 4 points lower and under increased selling prices declined to Rs. 170/12 for Broach A/M. delivery. Later on there was improved buying and prices rallied to Rs. 172 and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	171	8	8
Oomra D/J	151	4	8
Bengal D/J	131	4	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Bengal F.G.	139/42
C. P. 1	159/62
C. P. 2	148/50
Arvi	148/50
Berar	142/44
Khandesh	137/42
Jalna/Sailu	137/42
Burwah Sanavad	137/42
Mathia	122/27
Broach Fine	164/63
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	198/203
Surat	213/15
Navsari	223/25
Kampala	333/35

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 29.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		152
Barsi and Nagar		211
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras		417
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	601	5,542
Broach		1,382
Coompta and Dharwar		1,281

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Cotton.—No precipitation; slightly warmer in Western belt; weather cold in Eastern belt. Eastern belt generally fair; all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Westerns-Northerns	26	163
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	389	704
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	15	18,623
Total	1,031	28,934

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 23rd Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	635	18,072
Japan and China		21,180
Coast Ports	50	3,416
Up-country by Rail		17,471
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan		830
Total	685	60,969

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 28-9-37	2125000	1607000
Receipts Yesterday 28-9-37	91000	53000
Exports to date 28-9-37	736000	663000
Stock at Ports 24-9-37	2233000	1862000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-9-37	1244000	1677000
Stock at Liverpool 24-9-37	684000	744000
Visible Supply 24-9-37	4475000	4445000
Quantity in sight 24-9-37	2857000	2576000
Quantity out of sight 24-9-37	1263000	1383000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 26/27th September	1,260
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	27,903
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	24,342
Increase	3,561

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 29

November	228.00—450
December	225.80—480
January	224.60—430
March	223.70—470

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 29

November	60.00—90
December	84.20—106

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 29

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2d. to £7-0-6 1/2 London-Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 144.54. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.94 3/4. London silver prices 1/16d. down at 19 7/8d. India sold and speculators as well as America bought. The market was steady but later India again sold and the offerings were taken up by speculators and America. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures also closed unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32 The local market was quiet with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34 12 0
Aso delivery	34 12 6
Kartak delivery	34 11 6

SILVER

Ready	50 11 0
Aso delivery	50 12 0
Kartak delivery	50 13 6

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 28

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 3/4

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-6 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 28

September	44.45
December	44.60
March	44.50

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 29.

London Market:—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£50/2/6
Standard copper 3 months	£50/2/6
Electrolytic copper	£58/0/0
Bombay Market:—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 44/8
Copper Sheets	Rs. 46/8
Tone:—Irregular.	

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 28

Copper	£50 1 2
Lead	£20 0 0
Spelter	£20 0 0
Tin	£253 2 6

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Argentine Linseed market was quiet and prices declined yesterday by 6 to 4 points. In London Bombay linseed declined sh. 2 1/2. The local market was quiet to-day and with weakness in raw cotton there was scattered selling. Wheat market was steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	8 1 3
Wheat January	5 10 3
Wheat May	5 6 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 28.

October	£13-12-6.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

October	110 1/4d.
December	109 1/4d.
March	104 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 28.

December	dol 1.08 1/4.
May	dol 1.08 3/4.
July	dol 1.04 3/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 28.

December	2.27+1
March	2.27+1.
May	2.30+1.
July	2.31 unchgd.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	36	8	0
Highest	36	12	0
Lowest	36	8	0
Closing	36	12	0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	16	14	6
Highest	16	15	0
Lowest	16	10	6
Closing	16	10	6
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	33	1	0
Highest	33	4	0
Lowest	32	13	0
Closing	32	14	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	2	0
Highest	34	2	6
Lowest	33	13	0
Closing	33	13	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	12	0
Highest	18	12	3
Lowest	18	10	0
Closing	18	10	0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 28

SAKELS—	
November	14.93+16
January	15.03+22
March	15.08+19
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.83+12
February	10.87+10
GIZA—	
November	13.27+11
January	13.30+11

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 140 January 181 March 190 May 192 at cross rate 4.94 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 174 Liverpool May 1938 5.05 Rs. 46 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 174 New York May 8.48 Rs. 16 1/2 at cross rate 4.94 3/4

Realising In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEELS STEADY

Narrow Trading Market

BOMBAY September 29.

The local Share Bazar opened steady and during the middle of the session prices registered some improvement but later on there was some realising in cotton Mill shares which weakened prices.

It appears that professional operators are now diverting their attention from cotton textile shares to Tata Steel shares which show good support.

The sharp decline in raw cotton prices induced long liquidation in cotton Mills shares which ruled easy [illegible].

It being the month-end, there was a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was little fresh business and the Session was dull and featureless.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,105 and after advancing to Rs. 1,112. Declined to Rs. 1,090. Century shares after fluctuating between Rs. 306 and Rs. 298 closed at Rs. 300. Central India's were quiet at Rs. 322 and Kohinoors eased off to Rs. 376-14. Simplex shares closed at Rs. 118 and Swadeshi Mills were steady at Rs. 313.

Associated Cements were neglected at Rs. 149 and Andhra's after opening at Rs. 1,635 closed at Rs. 1,641. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,465 and declined to Rs. 1,455.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,645 and after advancing to Rs. 1,660 declined to Rs. 1,645. Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 355 and Rs. 353. Bombay Burma's were quiet at Rs. 762.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept 29.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	385 0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	1090 0
100 CENTURY	300 0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	322 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	225 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117 8
250 Davic	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	460 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 11 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	162 3
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	247 8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1790 0
100 Indore	77 8
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	150 10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	376 14
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687 8
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1200 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	125 0
200 NEW GREAT (Nil)	312 8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	307 8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	63 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2330 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	118 12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	313 12
100 Swan (nil)	127 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1555 0
25-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	381 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-10-0
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	149 0
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs 14)	995 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	15 12
20 Mercantile	55 8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 12
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8 2
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	151 14
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1640 0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 10
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	133 2
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	271 4
100 Poona (4)	212
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	212 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	165 10
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1452 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960 0
100 C. Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	95 12
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	767 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11 0
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	51 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	69 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1645 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	353 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	325 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	175 0
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	876 4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	215 0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	762 8
50 Do Conty (Rs. 63-8)	256 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 11
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	104 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	162 8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	55 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	565 0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	735 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	94 0
15 Scindia	27 15
25 Tata Oil Mill	34 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p. c. Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	70 8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	106 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 29

Bombay Dyeing (1105) 1105 1110 1105 1112 1092 1095 1090
Century (301/4) 302 303 301 306 293 300
Central India (327/8) 327 325 327 323 322
Kohinoor (380) 380 378 380 377 376/14
New Great (312/8) 313 317 313 312
Simplex (120/10) 120 119 117 113 112
Swadeshi (316/4) 312 315 313
Associated Cements (149/8) 149/8 149
Andhra (1635) 1635 1640 1641
Tata Hydro (165/10) 165/10
Tata Power 1457/8) 1465 1455 1462 1457 1455
Tran Ord (133/7) 133/12 133/2 133/7 133/2
T Steel Defd (1645) 1645 1652 1647 1655 1650 1660 1645 1647 1645
T Steel Ord (353) 353 354/8 354 355 353/8 355 353
Tata Steel 2nd pref (163) 168
Bellapur (176/4) 176 175
B Steam (212/8) 212 213 215
B Burma (767/8) 765 763 770 765 762

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Ame Power and Light Com	8
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	44
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	32
Electric Power and Light	15
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	52
Electric Bond 5 doi Pfd	52
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	31
Northern S Power A	15
American Tel and Tel	163
Western Union Telg	32
Erie Railway	10
New York Central Railway	28
Allis Chalmers	56
U S Rubber	40
Boeing Airplane	25
Firestone Rubbor	27
Bethelehem Steel	71 1/2
Crucible Steel	47
Ludlum Steel	26
National Steel	76 1/2
United S Steel	82 3/4
Amr Rolling Mills	31
United S Smelting	77
Youngstown Sheet	61
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	53
General Motors	49 1/4
General Electric	44 1/2
Union Carbide	81 1/4
Socony Oil	18 3/4
St Oil of N J Oil	58
National Dairy	17
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	36
Amerex	21
Sun Life of Canada	520
Westinghouse Airbrake	29
Douglas Aircraft	36

Market steady waiting attitude advisable. We think favourably of Spicer Mfg. Corp. at dol 26. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. Amr. P and Light has earned 63 cents for 12 months ending 31st August.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept 28

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 ex dividend	£10 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£108 3/8
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£13 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£97
National Bank of India	£41 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£16

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Sept 28

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	41
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels October sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels September sellers	46

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Sept 28

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4

7 p.c Tata Hydro	159	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	168	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c Sholapur	33	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

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BAJPAI EXPLAINS DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF GOVERNMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Sir James Grigg in reply to Mr. A. Chetty laid on the table of the Assembly a statement relating to separate funds kept by Government of India under Finance Department, to which lump grants were given.

The fund for economic development and improvement in rural areas totalled 18,737,419 and that for special Frontier expenditure 3,900,000. The figures related to March 31, 1936.

Replying to the same member, the Finance Member stated that accounts for 1936-37 were not finally closed but revised estimates of profits on coinage is 32 lakhs.

FOREIGN DOCTORS.

Answering supplementary questions on Dr. Deshmukh's question in the Assembly regarding foreign doctors practising in India, Sir G. S. Bajpai said that Government of India had decided not to legislate for regulating practice on account of the difficulty, namely, that if Government were to regulate the practice of European medical men, they had to do the same in the case of Ayurvedic and Unani medical men.

ZANZIBAR BILL

Sir G. S. Bajpai replying to Mr. Avinashilingam's question said Government had received particulars of the Bill, which had been published in the Zanzibar Gazette, providing for purchase by Government of interest of mortgagees and other creditors in lands owned by Arabs and Africans, etc. The Bill was under consideration of the Government of India. The latter would address the Government of Zanzibar in course of the next few days.

Answering supplementary questions, Sir Girja Shankar said that the Zanzibar Government realised under whose auspices (namely Congress President) the boycott of cloves had been organised in India.

INCOME-TAX ENQUIRY.

Sir James Grigg replying to Mr. Satyamurti stated that if the recommendations of the Income-tax Enquiry Committee were adopted in full, he had little doubt that they would produce from two to three crores extra Income-tax and probably considerably more.

The question of disturbances in Mauritius was raised by Mr. Satyamurti, replying to whom Sir G. S. Bajpai stated that on seeing the reports in the press, Government of India had cabled for information. A summary account of its causes and extent had been received but fuller details had been asked for. Government of India have also requested that they should be supplied a copy of the report of the Commission that had been appointed to enquire into the disturbances.

REPATRIATION OF ANDAMAN PRISONERS

Bengal Conference

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29

The Conference of Party Leaders to consider the question of the repatriation of the Andaman prisoners begin at 11 this morning in Writers' Buildings with Sir Khawja Nazimuddin, Home Minister, in the Chair.

Sir George Campbell Dr. Radhakumud Mookerjee and Mr. Kaminikumar Dutt did not attend being absent from the City. Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., was invited in the place of Mr. Mookerjee. The Conference was not open to the Press and is proceeding. An Official communique will be issued later.—A.P.

Three political prisoners, Raimahendra Triloki Singh and Bhagwan Singh, have been just released from jail before the expiry of their term, by an order of the Local Government.

Municipal Chairman Resigns

JHANSI, Sept. 28

Following a no-confidence motion the Chairman of the Jhansi Municipality resigned his office yesterday. It is understood a fresh election will be held on October 10.—A.P.

GIVE MORE NEWS ABOUT INDIA

Hennessy's Advice To Foreign Journalists

Josslyn Hennessy, the new Director of Public Information, Government of India, who arrived in Bombay on September 26, was the guest at luncheon, on his way out to India, of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris.

Replying to a toast of good wishes, Mr. Hennessy urged on the members the interest from a journalist's point of view of visiting India at a time when such tremendous political changes were being enacted.

He regretted that too many European and American newspapers were content with occasional scraps of information about India and apparently did not consider it necessary to send staff men out to maintain a continuous flow of first-hand news.

He hoped to see numerous members of the Association in India in their professional capacity; the more the world knew about India at first-hand, the better would be the understanding between East and West.—A.P.

Kher At Simla

Bhulabhai And Others Receive Him At Station

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, arrived in Simla this morning.

He was received at the station by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Secretary, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Chief Whip, and Mr. K. M. Jedhe, Member of the Central Assembly. Mr. Kher is staying with Mr. Bhulabhai in "Hotel Cecil".

He will be presiding over the Vernacular Education Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which meets here from to-day.

Mr. Kher leaves Simla to-morrow evening. Mr. Bhulabhai will give a tea party to-morrow afternoon in honour of Mr. Kher.—United Press.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY WORKERS' DEMANDS

Recognition Of Their Union

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The members of the Negotiation Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, met Mr. J. Parkinson, Acting Agent to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, at a conference this morning, with a view to arriving at a solution early of the dispute between the company and its workers, failing which a strike on a big scale has been threatened.

It is understood Mr. Parkinson expressed sympathy with the demands of the workers relating to, increment in the scale of pay, introduction of Provident Fund for all classes of workers, gratuity and bonus system for workers of lower grade and the introduction of free tiffin for them, but he does not seem to be agreeable to recognise the workers' Union, so long as it is directed by outside labour leaders.

The Conference was adjourned till Friday next, when Mr. A. Hughes, I.C.S. Labour Commissioner with the Bengal Government, will be invited to attend.—United Press.

C. P. Minister For Wardha

WARDHA, September 29.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Law Minister, C. P., arrives here to-morrow afternoon to have an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon. He will address a public meeting in the evening.

Brisk preparations are afoot here for the reception of, and presentation of addresses to, the C. P. Ministers on October 1.—A.P.

HIND KESARI BANNED IN GWALIOR

JHANSI Sept. 29.

According to a notification published in the Gwalior Gazette, the State has banned the entry of the "Hindkesari," a local vernacular weekly, owing to alleged false criticism levelled against the administration.—A.P.

ORDERS TO MADRAS C. I. D.

Premier Refutes Charge Of Partiality

MADRAS, Sept. 29

In the Madras Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier, denied that the Government had issued orders to C.I.D. reporters not to attend any longer Congress or allied party meetings, but on the other hand to attend and report meetings of other Parties, such as the Justice Party. The Premier added that in fact the Government had not issued any orders regarding C.I.D officers attending or reporting public meetings.

Sir William Wright asked whether the Government had issued orders to the C.I.D. to report the European Association meetings.

The Premier: "No such order has been issued. If the C. I. D. officers act otherwise, I authorise the European Association to take suitable steps." (Laughter).

Replying to another supplementary as to whether the activities of the C.I.D. officers would be diverted so as to prevent corruption among officials, the Premier emphatically affirmed that he did not think so low or poorly of the officers, as to put C.I.D. officials on them.

TRI-COLOUR ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

With regard to flying the Congress Flag on public buildings, the Premier said that orders had been issued for the removal of the ban on flying Congress Flags, as there was no good reason to prohibit it.—A. P.

Palestine Conference

JHANSI, Sept. 28.

At a meeting of the local Muslims, it was decided to hold a Palestine Conference in the third week of October.

A provisional Reception Committee has been formed.—A.P.

JAWAHAR HEARS LABOURERS' GRIEVANCES

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER (By Mail).

Pt. Ratanlal Upadhya General Secretary The Textile Labour Association Indore, visited Ajmer and had a long interview with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President.

He placed all the necessary information regarding Indore Labourers and their plight due to that indifference of the old labour union, victimisation of the labourers by the Mill owners.

Pt. Nehru heard the story of their woes with rapt attention and exhorted Mr. Ratanlal to keep on fighting for the welfare of labourers.

Hydari Speaks Out

Nizam To Join Federation But Sovereignty To Remain Unimpaired

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 28.

Perhaps after seven years' silence Sir Akber Hydari, head of the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference and President of the Nizam's Executive Council broke silence this evening, when he spoke about Federation and retention by Hyderabad State, such insignia of sovereignty, which is at present enjoyed by the State for example postage etc.

Sir Akber was cheered, when he observed at the prize distribution ceremony of the Nizam's Postal Department annual gathering that the question of expanding the telephone system in the State, interlinking all Districts with Hyderabad City, retention of Hyderabad Post intact were before the Government, even though Hyderabad acceded to Federation.

As regards Telegraphs, Sir Akber thought that the question of taking over internal Telegraphic Administration into the hands of the State was premature.

It is reliably understood that reshuffling of the entire Government machinery, redistribution of departmental branches and creation of a separate Communications Secretariat are under consideration of the Nizam's Government.

Education Bureau Begins To Function

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Bureau of Education has begun to function with a Library recently started. The Library is located in Delhi, and a Librarian has been appointed. The Bureau hopes shortly to start on the work of preparation of literature on problems of educational interest.

It may be remembered that the formation of this Bureau was announced in June last.

The Bureau is under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

mittee. Nevertheless they desire to start a new campaign for China. Therefore a meeting of the representatives of the organisations of Indian students and friends who are interested in helping the just cause of the Chinese people will be held in London on Sunday October 3. It is hoped that a full discussion of the Chinese situation will take place, after which a special committee could be set up charged with the duty of sending out appeals for funds and co-ordinating the activities of Indians and Ceylonese on behalf of China, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

INDO-CEYLONESE HELP FOR SPAIN

Spanish Ambassador In Paris Thanks For Presentation Of Ambulance

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON: Sept. 18. (By Air Mail).

I have just returned to London, after being in Paris for 24 hours to join those Indians and Ceylonese who had worked for over nine months in London in collecting funds to give medical aid to the loyal soldiers of the Spanish Government.

On Thursday afternoon, the Spanish Embassy in Paris held a special reception, when the ambulance presented by the people of India and Ceylon, was received by His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, on behalf of the Spanish Government. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Chairman of the Spain-India Aid Committee in London, said that this gift was a tribute from the people of India and Ceylon to the heroic fight for democracy and against Fascism, which was going on in Spain. No one appreciated more deeply the significance of this struggle than the people of these two countries, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, had especially asked him to represent him on that occasion. In receiving the ambulance, the Spanish Ambassador expressed the deep appreciation of his Government, and the Spanish people for the assistance rendered by the people of India and Ceylon, in making this gift, and for the spirit of sympathy and solidarity of which it was an expression. He asked that this appreciation should be conveyed to the Spain-India Aid Committee and through it, to the President of the Indian National Congress.

COSMOPOLITAN GUESTS

The guests, who were received by His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador and Senora Ossorioy Gallardo, included Americans, Canadians, Negroes, British and Chinese as well as representatives of India and Ceylon, were guests of the Spanish Ambassador. Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala, the Treasurer of the Spain-India Aid Committee, who was expected to be present, was unavoidably detained in London. The ambulance was purchased with funds collected in India by students' organisations, the Congress Socialist Party and the Congress. The funds also came from Ceylon where the Lanka Sama Samaj Party did its best in raising same. Money was contributed in England, as I have reported on several occasions, by Indian students and residents and their friends. Of course, as students were the major contributors, much of the fund was collected in copper coins. The ambulance was constructed by the Centrale Sanitaire Internationale in Paris, and the arrangements made by the Central Sanitaire and the Comite Mondiale contre la Guerre et la Fascismo.

JAWAHARLAL THANKED

During my brief visit to Paris, I met several delegates who had recently been to Geneva to attend the International Peace Campaign Council. India was represented by Mr. Menon, as the official spokesman of the Indian National Congress. "Our country was most prominent in the discussions that took place, on the question of Abyssinia and China. Most of the delegates had read the message sent out to the Council by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on these two burning questions. The Council was much impressed by the stand that India, as she is represented by the Congress and not by the Government of India as represented by the Aga Khan, has taken. Mr. Jordon, the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, was particularly gratified that the Congress should appreciate the stand taken by His Government at Geneva. He desires me to convey, through your columns, his deep sense of gratitude to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and those who are responsible for sending him a special cable, thus strengthening his hands to tell his colleagues at Geneva, that India too supported New Zealand in not recognising the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy and showing complete hostility to Japanese aggression of China. "I assure you that myself and my Government will do everything to deserve confidence of your people. We shall never concede to Italy what does not belong to her. We shall never rest at peace until Japanese aggression in China is denounced by the whole civilised world.'

BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

At the Peace Campaign Council meeting on the question of Sino-Japanese conflict, the delegates welcomed the suggestion of Mr. Krishna Menon on behalf of India that all progressive and democratic people of the world should start a vigorous campaign to boycott Japanese goods. He pointed out that the Indian National Congress has already decided to consider steps by which the people of India can bring into effect such a boycott in India, in order to assist the Chinese people in their struggle for national liberation from Japan. The Council decided to appoint a special committee to give further consideration to the suggestion made on behalf of India. Before adjourning, owing to the importance of political situation in the Far East, the Council elected Mr. Menon as a member of its Executive.

THANKFULLY DECLINED

Incidentally, I have it, on good authority, that His Highness the Aga Khan desired to give a special banquet to meet the delegates of the Peace Campaign Council, but his offer was declined with thanks, as it was felt that many organisations which are represented on the Council, would object to such a banquet from a representative of the Government of India. As one delegate put it to me: "The Council would rather forfeit the goodwill of men like the Aga Khan than those who are genuinely and sincerely struggling for true democracy and true peace."

JAPAN'S BARBARISM

Meanwhile Rajnai Patel, the Cambridge undergraduate, had discussion with a fairly representative number of Indian students and residents in Paris, Zurich, Switzerland and London. He tells me that the concensus of opinion takes the view that the situation in China is so grave that he and some of his countrymen consider it their duty to take immediate steps to give all possible moral and material aid to the people of China. It is common knowledge that the Japanese aggression in China is absolutely unjustified. Japan, having broken all treaties and defied international law, has resorted to a barbarous attack on the Chinese people. All sections of the Chinese people, have united to put up a brave fight to save their national integrity and political independence. They are, at the same time, helping the cause of peace and freedom throughout the world. It is in such a situation that our compatriots desire to take concrete steps to help the victims of Japan's brutal assault on the Chinese people.

ALLEVIATING SUFFERING

At the same time it is not denied that Indians in Britain must reinforce their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the Spanish people and support the humanitarian work of the Spain-India Aid Com-

(Continued in Col. 5)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

WELCOME BACK TO ENGLAND, WADE--- AND YOU, TOO, DONAVAN---
GLAD TO BE BACK, COMMISSIONER HASTINGS---
I'M GLAD YOU CLEARED UP THAT CASE FOR THE SWISS POLICE IN TIME TO GET BACK HERE---WE'VE BEEN HAVING A LOT OF TROUBLE WITH A CRIMINAL CALLED THE BLACK---
BUT WE'LL LET THAT GO UNTIL TOMORROW —RIGHT NOW---
ROBBERY AT THE BURLINGTON BANK, SIR!—THEY THINK IT'S THE BLACK!
I TAKE BACK WHAT I SAID ABOUT TOMORROW, WADE---WE'LL START ON THIS CASE TONIGHT!
WHEE-EEE
8-27
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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